The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,328 New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, MARCH 19, 1885.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captain.	FRIDAY. 1885.
— Gwalior	2733	500	P. Harris	20th Mar.
L. Bokhara	2944	500	H. Weighell	27th „
M. Carthage	5013	1000	G. N. Hector	3rd April
L. Surat	3142	550	C. R. Edwards	10th „
— Nizam	2726	500	W. J. Webber	17th „
L. Chusan	4500	800	H. Wyatt	24th „
M. Siam	3041	500	E. Ashdown	1st May.
L. Malwa	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	8th „
— Assam	3038	500	S. F. Cole	15th „
L. Verona	3116	600	A. C. Loggin	22nd „
				TUESDAY.
M. Sutlej	4194	800	A. H. Johnson	26th May.
L. Venetia	2726	500	A. B. Daniell	2nd June.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta, and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	On 1885.
VENETIA	2726	500	A. B. Daniell	20th Mar.
ROSETTA	3502	700	G. W. Brady	3rd April.
ROHILLA	3500	700	W. Barratt	17th „
BRINDISI	3542	550	I. Reeves	1st May.

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, March 10, 1885.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON *via* Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (see general advertisement), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (21 days during the Monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 27 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route or *via* Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent :—
First Class, Rs. 680. Second Class, Rs. 370.

Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.

Bombay, Feb. 27, 1885.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA,

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 24th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy and Marseilles, Rs. 590, Rs. 340, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the handbooks.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months respectively from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

	Tons.	H.P.	
RUFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	850	1st April 1885.
SINGAPORE	,000	800	1st May „

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of Sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days, to London via Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars apply to

F. BOZZONI, Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Feb. 2, 1885.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE, *VIA* CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1885
ELEKTRA	G. Cattich	4,100	600	2nd April
MEDUSA	G. Ragusin	3,500	550	2nd May
AMPHITRITE(new)	C. Lazarich	4,500	600	2nd June

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BRINDISI on the 3rd of each month.

The Company's steam launch will be in attendance at the Apollo-bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail 1885.
AMPHITRITE(new)	C. Lazarich	4,500	600	29th March.

STEAM TO COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
PANDORA	G. Mettel	3,500	550	12th April.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church-gate-street, Bombay
March 2, 1885.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL CALLING AT MALTA.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

	Tons.	H.P.	1885.
S. S. SPEKE HALL	2,700	400	20th March.
S. S. RYDAL HALL	2,700	400	2nd April.
S. S. WISTOW HALL	2,700	400	30th „

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For Plans, Handbooks of information, and other particulars as to Passage apply to EDWARD BATES & Co., and KING, KING & Co.

The shipment of packages from up-country by this line is also undertaken.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.

33, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, December 19, 1884.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

	Tons.	H.P.	Comdr.	1885.
s.s. PERSIA	3579	480	R. Hutchison	23rd Mar.
s.s. CALIFORNIA	3410	810	Wm. S. Young	1st April.
s.s. ASIA	3550	480	T. Craig	2nd May.
s.s. BRITANNIA	3069	480	F. Blight	20th „
s.s. BELGRAVIA	5000	1000	G. C. Boothby	30th „
s.s. NUBIA	3551	480	Knox	6th June.

BOMBAY TO GENOA AND LIVERPOOL *VIA* KURRACHI.

	Tons.	H.P.	Comdr.	1885.
s.s. VICTORIA	3212	480	Capt. W. Russel	7th April

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

For the convenience of *Indian* Passengers, an agency has been opened at 8, Regent St., London, S.W.

For rates of passage and further particulars Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 18th March 1885.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY, GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA,

BOOK PASSAGES by P. & O. and all other Steamer without charge for Commission.

THE steamer SIMOOM has arrived from LIVERPOOL, and is discharging in the Prince's Dock.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our countersignature and to take delivery of their goods without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by steamer's surveyor before the goods are removed from the landing shed. The undersigned decline all responsibility in respect of goods removed to the unclaimed warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain Clark will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 16th March, 1885.

GIANT TIME-PIECES.

SUITABLE FOR MUNICIPAL HALLS, MESS ROOMS, CLUBS, AND LARGE OFFICES.

MESSRS. FAVRE-LEUBA AND Co. beg to invite public attention to abovementioned Time-pieces just imported by them. The cases are circular, and of plain massive best seasoned oak. Back of case diameter of 3 feet, diameter of dial 2 feet. Hands and figures plain and massive, visible at a long distance.

The works are with pendulum and of the best description possible. Guarantee five years. Price, Rs. 300.

FAVRE-LEUBA AND CO., Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on FRIDAY, 20th March, 1885, at noon, calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangarole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandavie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on arrival of the English Mail calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "MADURA," 1,942 tons, on FRIDAY, 20th March, at 4 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, March 5, 1885.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.

PASSAGES SECURED by P. & O. and other Steamers, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED, including Rail and Steamer, available from BOMBAY, CALCUTTA and any principal Railway Station in India, to all parts of the Globe.

THROUGH BOOKINGS to LONDON by ANY ROUTE, and every assistance rendered to passengers with COOK'S TICKETS by their interpreters at Brindisi, Venice, Naples, Marseilles, Turin, Paris, &c.

N. B.—Send for pamphlet of Special Trip to Australia, starting June 12.

Address, THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY: 17, HORNBY ROW;
CALCUTTA: 10½, Old Court House Street.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

	Tons.	Comdrs	About
CLAN MACGREGOR	3,000	Macalister	22nd Mar.
„ DRUMMOND	3,000	H. L. Wilson	24th Mar.
„ OGILVIE	3,000	G. Nelson	2nd Apl.
* „ MURRAY	2,100	E. Worfolk	13th „
„ FORBES	2,500	J. A. Guard	23rd „
* „ MACDONALD	2,700	W. Miller	3rd May
„ CAMERON	2,500	J. R. Kewley	13th „

*This steamer does not carry passengers.

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

Each steamer carries a properly qualified Surgeon and Stewardess, and Wines can be had on board at moderate prices.

The steamers have excellent accommodation for first-class passengers.

For information as to rates of passage, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, March 4, 1885.

THE CITY LINE S.S. CITY of CARTHAGE has arrived from Glasgow and Liverpool and is discharging in the Prince's Dock.

CONSIGNEES are requested to present their BILLS OF LADING for our counter-signature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their goods without delay.

Unless boats are sent alongside without delay to take delivery of packages exceeding in weight 30 cwt. they will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the consignees.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claim for damage must be adjusted by steamer's surveyor before the goods are removed from the landing-shed. The undersigned decline all responsibility in respect of goods removed to the unclaimed warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain Clark will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 17th March, 1885.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DREHER'S VIENNA BEER,

IN SPLENDID CONDITION.

THIS BEER has obtained a world-wide reputation, and is without an equal in the Indian Market.

Per doz. Qts. Rs. 6-4; Pts. Rs. 4-2, cash.

SOLE AGENTS
TREACHER AND Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

FINE BORDEAUX CLARET,

Bottled, Capsuled, and Labelled under PRACTICAL EUROPEAN SUPERVISION at Treacher & Company's Wine Cellars, Byculla. Unquestionably the best value in India.

In cases of 1 dozen—Cash Rs. 10.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S SUPERIOR PALE BRANDIES,

FROM THE CELEBRATED DISTILLERIES OF THE VINE GROWERS' ASSOCIATION OF COGNAC.

		Cash.
TREACHER'S PALE COGNAC	per doz.,	Rs. 26 0
TREACHER'S OLD PALE COGNAC	„	„ 30 0
TREACHER'S FINE OLD PALE COGNAC, the Celebrated "Heart Labelled" Brandy	„	„ 33 0
TREACHER'S SPECIAL INVALID BRANDY, Matured for Medicinal use	„	„ 54 0

TREACHER & Co., Limited.

TARASP,

FROM THE LUCIUS SPRING.

THE PUREST and most PALATABLE MEDICINAL WATER known. Useful in abnormal obesity, oppressed functions of the Glandular and Vascular system, Gout, Rheumatism and Skin-diseases.

Price, per bottle	Rs. 0 14
Do. per dozen	9 0

Specially appointed Sole Agents for India, by the MANAGING COMMITTEE OF THE TARASP SPA,

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

JUST RECEIVED.

TIDMAN'S SEA SALT
TIDMAN'S SEA SALT
TIDMAN'S SEA SALT

Per box of 7 lbs., As. 14.

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
Telephone No. 39.

DR. WELLS' WELL-KNOWN PREPARATIONS.

	Rs. as
WELLS' Health Renewer	2 8
WELLS' "Rough on Corns" Ans. 6 and	0 10
WELLS' "Rough on Rats" Ans. 6 and	0 10
WELLS' "Rough on Tooth-ache"	0 6
WELLS' "Rough on Dentist" Tooth Powder As. 6 and	0 10
WELLS' "Rough on Pain" As. 8 and	1 4
WELLS' „ Plaster (porous strengthening)	0 10
WELLS' "Rough on Cough" Ans. 10, Re. 1-4 and	2 8
WELLS' "Mayapple Pills" Ans. 6 and	0 10
WELLS' Brain and Sexual Pills	6 0
WELLS' Swan's Worm Syrup	0 10
WELLS' Pulves Quieter	6 8
WELLS' Chapin's Buchu-Paiba	2 8
WELLS' „ Injection Fleur	2 8
WELLS' „ G. G. Pills	6 0
WELLS' „ S. Pills	6 0
WELLS' „ S. Salve	3 0
WELLS' „ Constitution Bitter Syrup	2 8
WELLS' „ Leaurelle Oil or Essence of Nature	3 0

SOLE AGENTS,
COOPER, MADON & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TEAS, TEAS, TEAS.

"SPECIALITE" CHINA TEAS.

CHOICE FAMILY MIXTURE
Possessing finest aroma and agreeable taste.
Per lb. tin, Re. 1-6.

ORANGE PEKOE
Unsurpassed in aroma and taste.
Per lb. tin, Re. 1-10.

THE WELL-KNOWN
KANGRA VALLEY TEAS.
CHAPORE ESTATE
ORANGE PEKOE,
Per lb., Re. 1-12.
THE UNIVERSAL MIXTURE.
Per lb., Re. 1-4.

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

Lessee .. .. Mr. FRAMJI C. MEHTA.

THE LONDON COMEDY COMPANY.
GRAND OPENING NIGHT,
MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 23, 1885,
When will be presented
THE GREATEST SUCCESS OF MODERN TIMES
ENTITLED
"THE PRIVATE SECRETARY."

Now being played at the Globe Theatre, London, in its 300th night and at the Madeson Square Theatre, New York.

The LONDON COMEDY Company, have all been specially engaged in London for an adequate Representation of all the latest LONDON SUCCESSES.

PRICES OF ADMISSION AS USUAL.

Boxes and Orchestra Stalls can be reserved at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Limited.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES are warranted to last almost a life-time, and the entire satisfaction they give affords best proofs. Thousands of testimonials received from all parts of the world.—The Singer Manufacturing Company, 5, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

MAHABLESHWUR READY LAID DAK —Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

BREAKFAST and COMBINATION CRUETS, ENTREE DISHES, SALAD BOWLS, ICE PAILS, BISCUIT BOXES, &c., of best Electro-plated ware. Prices moderate.—BARTON & Co., Limited, Church-gate-street.

WATER-PROOF Cabin Dressing Cases, very Portable, holding Nail Brush, Tooth Powder, Soap, Pomade, Tooth Brushes, Hair Brushes, Sponge, &c., Rs. 6-8 each.
THORPE & Co., Rampart-row, Bombay.

SOVEREIGN BOXES.—The most Compact Gold Purse introduced to Hold 20, Rs. 2-12; 30, Rs. 3-8. Sovereign Belts from Rs. 2-8. THORPE & Co.,
The Traveller's Outfitters, Rampart-row, Bombay.

FELT HATS, per mail steamer Venetia, the new shapes Black, Drab, and the new shade Brown, Feather Weight and Best Felt. Rs 8-8 each.
THORPE & Co., Hatters, Rampart-row, Bombay.

DECK CHAIR, a large assortment, Canvass Backs, Long China Chairs, English Beachwood, &c., &c., priced moderately.
THORPE & Co., General Outfitters,
Note the change of address, Rampart-row.

REFRESHMENT BAR opened opposite to Boree Bunder station, in the tents of Indian Circus, by PALLONJEE & SORABJEE.

REFRESHMENTS.—Ham, Sandwiches, Pastry, Icecreams, Cold Drinks, Draught Beer, and Porter for 4 annas, at Byculla Co-operative Stores.

ON VIEW, Mr. G. COTTON'S valuable household furniture, harmonium, aviary, &c., at Colaba Castle, to be sold on SATURDAY, the 21st Inst.

THE ever-increasing demand for our watches, has proved them superior to any others.—KANNY and Co., Watch-makers, Gold-smiths, 9, Meadow-street, Bombay.

SILVER JEWELLERY, London made, Bangles Lockets, Albert Chains, Ear-rings, Brooches, Charms, &c., of different designs and patterns.—H. A GEYER, & Co., Hornby-row, Bombay.

AMERICAN 10 Pin Bowling Alley, only one of its kind in Bombay, at the Royal Hotel, Mazagon. Game of healthful recreation and amusement. Tram up to Prince's Dock, and 10 minutes walk to the house.

TO LET, a large upper-storeyed BUNGALOW, on the Hill road, Bandora, five minutes' walk from the station. Also a large shop warehouse or workroom in Marine-street, Fort. Apply to Nusserwanjee Muncherjee, No. 1, Dean-lane.

FOR SALE, Chestnut Waler Gelding, about 14·2, 6 years old, up to weight, believed sound. Regularly hunted by the whip of the Bombay Hounds, clever across country, and quiet both in saddle and harness, Rs. 600. Apply C. GRAY, Bombay Club.

FOR SALE, A D. B. C. F. breach-loading express RIFLE by Alex. Henry, 500 bore. One of his extra highly finished GUNS with safety rebounding locks, in oak case with fittings complete and about 200 Cartridges. A perfect weapon and brand new. For further particulars and price, apply to Wm. WATSON & Co., Bombay.

NEW PATENT TYPE-WRITERS, Rs. 50. CHARLES ZERRENER & Co., No. 1, Tamarind-lane.

RIPE STRAWBERRIES can be obtained daily (Sundays excepted) at PEARSE'S, Apollo-street.

FOR SALE, Four Panther Cubs, one pair six months old and the other pair twelve months. Apply J. M. HENRY, Esq., Baroda.

FOR SALE, a large handsome, well-bred, Danish BLOODHOUND. Price, Rs. 200.—Apply W. A. B., *Bombay Gazette*.

G. I. P. R.—All refreshment contractors on this line now keep supplies of Kidd Shadbolt's Whiskey. As used at the Bombay Club.

WANTED, a CLERK, who writes a good hand, and has a knowledge of accounts. Wages, Rs. 20 per month. Address C., *Bombay Gazette*.

FOR SALE, CURRICLE HARNESS, by Davis of Charing Cross-traces, twice used; rest never. Apply to G. W., care of this paper.

GENTLEMEN who intend furnishing their houses should not fail to visit the extensive show rooms of JOHN ROBERTS & Co., 18, Marine-street.

VICTORIA and VICTORIA FAMILY HOTEL, No. 1 Esplanade, next to Gymkhana, and opposite to the Parade Ground. Nice, airy, comfortable rooms.

GENERAL SATISFACTION expressed by Patrons for style and finish of work. Mrs. Coulson, Milliner and Dressmaker, near Crawford Market.

NORTON'S PATENT ABYSSINIAN TUBE WELLS for absolutely pure and cheap water.—Sole Agents JOHN S. ELMORE & Co., 31, Meadow-st., Bombay.

A BARGAIN.—A grand square Cantante Besonante PIANO for sale by Rose & Co., nearly new. Owner going home. Apply "SEA VIEW," Middle Colaba.

EXTRAORDINARY NOVELTY.—Excellent Havanas Smoker's Delight, from Rs 3 to 5 per 100. Eighteen varieties.—D. MACROPOLO, Meadow-street, Bombay.

JUST UNPACKED, balanced table and dessert knives with fancy handle by Rogers ans. 6 each. Patosi silver spoons and forks very cheap. SHROFF BROTHERS.

COMFORTABLE PHAETONS and TONGA DAWKS for Mahableshwar, ready laid, at very moderate rates.—Peroshaw Burjorjee, Proprietor, Poona.

GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON SHEETS, just arrived, 18, 20, 22 and 24 gauge, 6, 7, and 8 feet by 32 inches wide. Richardson & Cruddas, Bombay Metal Mart.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1885. Price, Rs. 5. with postage Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIA-RUBBER PENS, Flexible, and pleasant to write with, cannot be corroded by black or red ink. Re. 1 per box of 2 dozen.—STEWARD and Co., Church-gate-street.

WANTED a CORRESPONDENT CLERK; salary Rs. 20. Good writing and English indispensable. Apply personally The Singer Manufacturing Co., Church-gate-street.

FOR SALE, JUBBULPORE HILL TENT 14 by 14 First-rate order. Also, several volumes of "La Vie Parisienne." For particulars apply to "C.," Post Office, Ahmedabad.

TO HAND a new consignment of Coatings, Scotch Tweeds, Angolas, &c. All wool suits from Rs. 20. Trousers all wool from Rs 8. JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street.

WANTED, two quiet HORSES, one up to 14 stone, the other to carry a lady, one or both to go in single harness. Apply to WM. WATSON & Co., 28, Apollo-street, Bombay.

VISITORS to MATHERAN need not bring stores as Shapurjee and Nanabhoy obtain supplies direct from London and sell at Bombay prices. Everything guaranteed fresh and best.

CLEARANCE SALE, all Wool latest fashion Tweeds, Sac Coat and Trowers, Rs. 14-8. Tailoring Dept. under superintendence of First-class French Cutter.—Y. A. LACKA & Co., Bombay.

PRINTED FLOOR CLOTHS (FARASH).—The Muir Mills Company, Limited, Cawnpore, have a stock of the above in a variety of patterns. Samples and prices on application to the Manager and Secretary.

WANTED, a European who understands Piece-goods, and has a knowledge of general business and accounts; for up-country. Salary Rs. 300, with quarters. Address in strict confidence, "YARN," *Bombay Gazette*.

LIVERPOOL DRIVING BITS, also Snaffle, Double Snaffle, Pelham, Weymouth, Newmarket, and a great variety of Bits too numerous to describe, always kep in stock.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD., Hornby Rowt Branch), Bombay

AT MATHERAN.—TO BE LET, for the season, the "Folly," one of the best houses at Matheran, with six bed rooms, commanding excellent view, and well furnished. Rent moderate. Apply to B. C., care of this paper.

FIVE hundred thousand pounds was paid last year under STANDARD LIFE Policies in respect of DEATH claims. The accumulated Fund amounts to Six Millions Sterling invested only in unexceptionable Securities, and the Revenue is £800,000 per annum

VIENNA CHAIRS, bent walnutwood, the cheapest, best, and most elegant drawing, bedroom, or dining room chair extant; light, strong, and comfortable; easily disjointed and eminently adapted for up-country use. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

HAM, CHEESE, BACON, Tea, Coffee, Loaf Sugar, Dessert Fruits, Candied Peel, Currantass picked, washed and ready for use.—PEARSE.

GENUINE WHISKY.

THE following complete analysis of our celebrated GLENLIVET SCOTCH WHISKY has been just received; it emphatically confirms and places beyond a doubt all that has been said respecting the genuineness, purity, and quality of our well-known brand; *the fact of our Whisky being free from Sherry, etc.,* should be specially noted, as at the present time this adulteration is extremely prevalent.

From DR. WALLACE,
Public Analyst to the City of Glasgow.
City Analyst's Laboratory, Glasgow, February 1885.

I have made a careful chemical analysis and examination of a sample of Glenlivet Scotch Whisky, received on the 30th ult., from Messrs. Treacher and Co., Bombay, and have found it to be a pure Scotch Whisky, of excellent flavour, sufficiently matured, *and perfectly free from Sherry Wine and other additions,* which are frequently made to Whisky, in order to give it a fictitious appearance of age or to conceal inferiority of quality.

WILLIAM WALLACE.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

THE GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,

FORT, BOMBAY.

THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES PRINCE OSCAR AND PRINCE CHARLES OF SWEDEN AND NORWAY have found the Great Western Hotel very comfortable and the food good.
ADELBORG.

From Sir COMER PATHERAM.
I have found the Great Western Hotel comfortable during my stay here.

From Sir H. BURKE.
Stayed at Great Western Hotel five days, and found it comfortable, and every one civil and obliging. Captain and Mrs. GARDINER have been quite satisfied.

From Sir JOHN CAMPBELL, Baronet.
I have stayed in this Hotel with two Ladies for nearly a month. It is a very good Hotel, and I am very well satisfied.

From the Hon'ble Mr. R. P. BRUCE, M. P.
Having stayed in the Great Western Hotel for three days, I have found it comfortable.

From Mr. J. R. BUCHANAN, M. P.
I have found the Great Western Hotel clean and comfortable, and the Manager attentive.

From the Hon'ble Mr. H. A. LAWRENCE, 17th Lancers.
I have stayed in the Great Western Hotel for four days, and have no hesitation in saying that it is by far the best Hotel I have been in in Bombay. The food is good, and the rooms are clean.

HOMEWARD BOUND PASSENGERS.

HOAR & CO.'S SPECIAL CASH LIST.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a
Sleeping Suits	6 2	White Military Shirts six	20 2	Slippers	3 2
Lounge Suits	26 4	Flannel „	42 14	Deck Shoes	5 4
Cardigan Jackets	7 14	Oxford „	31 8	Strong Socks doz.	8 12
Pyjamas	2 10	Coloured Cambric „	26 4	Linen Collars „	6 0
Dressing Gowns	8 12	Handkerchiefs „	2 8	Linen Faced „	0 12
Warm Overcoats	35 0	Gauze Banians „	12 4	Everclean do. each	0 12
Warm Rugs	12 4	Warm Gloves per pair	1 12	Deck Chairs	8 6

RAZORS, KNIVES, PURSES, &c., &c.,
And every other Requisite for the Trip at equally low prices.

HOAR & CO., THE TRAVELLER'S KIT-HOUSE. BOMBAY.

LISLE THREAD HOSIERY.

Quality and good value, Best dye and finish.

LADIES' BLACK LISLE THREAD—"The New Diamond Dye"—warranted fast.
Cash Rs. 2-2 to Rs. 2-6 per pair.

LADIES' SUPERIOR QUALITY—Embroidered Silk Clocks in colours.
Cash Rs. 3-8

DITTO, Richly Embroidered front.
Cash Rs. 5

LADIES' WHITE LISLE THREAD—Best Super quality,
Cash Rs. 2-4 to Rs. 2-12

DITTO OPEN-WORK FRONTS.
Cash Rs. 2-12

COLOURED LISLE THREAD—Embroidered self-colour Clocks.
Burgundy, Ruby, Maroon. Cash Rs. 2-4 to Rs. 2-12
Navy, Cardinal. Cash Rs. 2-12
Pale Pink, Sky Blue, Ivory. Cash Rs. 2-4 to Rs. 2-12
Old Gold, Brown, Mid Electric Blues. Cash Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 2-12

OPEN-WORK FRONTS—Beautifully fine quality.
Pink, Sky, Ivory. Cash Rs. 3 to Rs. 3-8
Burgundy, Ruby. Cash Rs. 3-8

WATSON & CO.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

NEW SHIRTINGS!

ASQUITH AND LORD, the well-known SHIRT-MAKERS, have just received a fine Stock of all the newest and best materials for SHIRTS or SLEEPING SUITS, and they respectfully solicit orders for the same. Patterns and Catalogue will be sent on application.

PRICE LIST.

		Rs. a.			Rs a.
Best Coloured French Cambrics	6 for	30 0	Best Coloured Zephyr Shirtings	6 for	30 0
Best Oxford Cloth or Jute Mixture	„	36 0	Best White or Coloured Spun Silks	„	70 0
Unshrinkable Flannels	„	52 0	Unshrinkable Silk and Wool	„	52 0

Superior White Shirts with or without Collars attached.
Rs. 45, 56, 62, and 68 per dozen.

Travellers passing through Bombay can procure Shirts ready for immediate wear from any of the abovementioned materials.

ASQUITH & LORD,
BOMBAY.

WACHTER'S

PERRIER, JOUET & CO.'S	"Royal Charter."
MOET & CHANDONS	"Reservee Cuvee" (Finest Extra, Extra Dry.)
PERINET & FILS'	"Cuvee Reservee" (Extra sec)
HEIDSIECK & CO.'S	"Dry Monopole."
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S 1880."	"Excelsior."

Shipments of these appreciated CHAMPAGNES we receive continually, and parcels thereof are at the disposal of constituents.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

FURNITURE DECORATIONS FURNITURE!

DEVARENNES & CO.,

FURNITURE AND CABINET MAKERS AND UPHOLSTERERS.

Manufactory and Sale-rooms.—Sunkersett House, Gowalia Tank-road.

N. B.—Estimates and Drawings on application.

CARRIAGES! CARRIAGES! CARRIAGES!

DEVARENNES & CO.,

CARRIAGE MANUFACTURERS.

Manufactory.—Sunkersett House, Gowalia Tank-road.

N. B.—New and Second-hand carriages always on hand.

34, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

1, EAST STREET,
POONA.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS AND CO., LD.

IN submitting to their numerous Constituents and the Public in general an Abstract of their Stock, beg respectfully to State that every department is replete with Goods of the Highest Class, and all who are desirous of invesing their money in really substantial articles are respectfully invited to visit their Establishment.

CHAINS—Ladies' Neck Chains. Watch Chains, Gold or Silver. An Endless Variety to Choose from. Conical Pantascopic Spectacles by Dr. Menist
MONOGRAMS, Mottoes, Crests, etc. artistically Designed and Engraved on Lockets, Rings Watches, etc., Motto Guard Rings.
ANEROID Barometers, by Dr. Menist. Arostic Rings, American Clocks
RACING Watches, Reading Glasses. Riding Spectacles by Dr. Menist.
CHRONOMETERS, Chronographs, Copper-plate Engravers.
KEEPER Rings, Keyless Watches, Kettles, (Electro-plate.)
SCARF Pins, Scarf Rings, Ship Chronometers, Steel Chains' Sugar Basins, (Electro-plated)
ARMY and Navy Clocks, and Watches Specially Recommended. Amber Jewellery.
NICKEL Silver Watches, Necklets, Napkin Rings.
DIAMONDS, Diamond Rings, Brooches, Studs, Earrings, Ear Studs, Dearest Rings. Die, Sinkers.
CALENDAR Watches, Clocks of every Description, Cup-eye Protectors by Dr. Menist.
OPEN Faced Watches, Ornamental Goods, Ormulu Clocks.
MENIST'S Celebrated Spectacles and Eyeglasses, Fieldglasses, Binoculars
PIANOS, by Schiedmayer and Soehne, and John Brinsmead & Sons. Pearl Necklets
ALL Gold Motto Rings, Alberts of Gold and Silver, Aluminium Watches.
NON. Pressure Folders by Dr. Menist, no one requiring these, should purchase others.
YEAR (New) Gifts. We invite all to inspect our Stock before purchasing elsewhere.
WEDDING Gifts, Watch Keys, Wedding Rings. Waiters, well worth inspection.
ARTISTIC Engravers and Die sinkers, acknowledged to be unequalled in Bombay.
TIME-PIECES, Thermometers, Telescopes, "Turnpin" Spectacles by Dr. Menist.
CHURCH, Tower, Station, Mill, Clock makers, Claret Jugs. Charns.
HIGHLY Finished Presentation Goods, Highest Awards Obtained.
MARINE Watches, Musical Boxes, Mizpah Rings, Masonic Rings, Mourning Rings, Mugs.
ALBERTS, Ladies and Gentlemens Gold Silver, and Aluminium. Acrostic Rings.
KEEPER Rings, of various sizes, Highly Finished.
ELECTRO (Triple) Plate Ware of the Best Description and Finish Engagement Rings
RIDING Whips, (with Watches) "Reversed Conical Pantascopic" Spectacles by Dr. Menist,' Regard Rings.
SINGING Birds (Mechanical) Suites of Studs, Silver Jewellery, Snuff Boxes, Stopwatches, Spirit Flasks, Souvenir Rings.

C MARCKS AND COMPANY WATCHMAKERS

C. MARCKS AND CO., LD.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s. s. CLAN DRUMMOND arrived from Glasgow and Liverpool are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature, and to take delivery of their respective goods from the Prince's Dock.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain A. C. CLARK, will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the goods are removed from the landing sheds. After removal from the landing sheds the steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 17th March, 1885.

THE COORLA SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, in Elphinstone Circle, on TUESDAY, the 31st March, 1885, at 4-30 P.M., to transact the following business :—

I. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts made up to 31st December, 1884.
II. To declare a Dividend.
III. To confirm the appointment of Mr. A. W. Campbell as an Auditor in place of Mr. R. Weir, who proceeded to Europe.
IV. To elect Directors in the place of Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebhrahim and Jacob E. Sassoon who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
V. To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from MONDAY, the 23rd to TUESDAY, the 31st March, 1885, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
B. & A. HORMARJEE,
Secretaries, Treasurers, & Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 19th March, 1885.

NOTICE is hereby given that MEGBAI, of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, the widow and Executrix of the late DHARSEY NANJEE, deceased, has contracted to SELL to Mr. NATHOO DEWJEE and JOSHI LALLJEE PREMJEE, also of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitants, the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim thereto by way of inheritance, sale, gift, mortgage or otherwise are required to make the same known to the undersigned in writing at their office in Apollo-street, Fort, within 14 days from this day, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same, if any, will be considered as having been waived.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece of land situate at Vudachee Gady or Bhundarwada-street, within the island of Bombay and within the Registration Sub-district of Mandvee, containing by admeasurement 247 square yards and two-thirds of a square yard or thereabouts, and entered in the books of the Collector of Bombay under No. 496 and bearing New Survey No. 2261, fronting towards the west the said Bhandarwada-street, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under No. 7, which said premises formerly were and now are in the occupation of the tenants of the said Megbai, and are bounded on the east by the said Bunderwada-street, on the west by the house of Jharko Dhonker, on the north by a passage and on the south by the house of Ramchund Pandoo.—Dated this 18th day of March, 1885.

HORE, CONROY, & BROWN,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

WE sell all our Books at EIGHT ANNAS the SHILLING for Net Cash.

NEW BOOKS.

	Rs. a.
Malmesbery Memoirs of an ex Minister New Edition 1885	4 12
Secret of Death, by Ed. Arnold, Cheap Edn.	4 12
Walli's in Troubled Times, Translated from the Dutch	3 12
A By of Human Nature; by Christie Murray	2 4
More Leaves from the Journal of a Life in the Highlands from 1862 to 1882. New and Cheap Edition 1885	1 8
Spon's Architect's, Builders' and Contractors' Pocket Book of Prices and Memoranda 1885.	2 4
Arrowsmith's Bristol Library "Fort Munster M.P."; by Sir Ed. S. Reed, K.C.B.M.P	0 10
Mrs. Uppru Behns' Plays, Hustory and Morell, with life and Memoirs, 6 vol.	30 0
International Encyclopoedia of Surgery; by Ashthurst, 4 volumes	80 0
Seeton's Decrees, Judgements and Order 4th Edition, 3, vols.	76 0
Kirk's Handbook of Physiology, New Edn.	7 8
Chinese Gordon, New Edition	2 4
Mayne's Hindu Law and Usage	16 0
Wrinkles in Navegation; by Lecky	9 8
Mechanic's for Amateurs New Edition	6 12
Small Magic Lantern with 1 dozen slides complete	5 0
Reynold's Novels Sixpenny, assorted, each	0 4
Foreign Stamp, a large variety on Hand from annas ½ to	6 0

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE,
26, Meadow-street, 5th March, 1885.

REDUCED PRICES.
MADON'S
MAGIC CORN-CURE.

IT never fails to cure Soft or Hard Corns, Bunions, Warts, &c., without causing the least pain.

Per case, As. 10.

Prepared only by
COOPER, MADON AND Co., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MADON'S COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION

WITH
LACTO-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.
USED AND RECOMMENDED BY THE MEDICAL FACULTIES.

MADON'S COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., is a known specific remedy for Wasting Diseases arising through any cause.

MADON'S COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., has been used with great success in cases of defective Assimilation, Cough, and Consumption.

MADON'S COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., is employed in various forms of Dyspepsia, but chiefly in those presumed to depend upon the Debility of the Stomach, and other diseases caused through Defective Nutrition.

MADON'S COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., never fails to cure Rickets in Children.

MADON'S COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., is entirely free from the disgusting smell and taste of Cod-liver-oil, is miscible in water, milk or coffee.

MADON'S COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., is taken readily by children and females and delicate patients without the least repugnance.

Re. 1 per bottle.

"Your COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., has done my patient a great deal of good."

"The COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., was given to a young boy with weak heart. I am glad to say he is improving. The boy takes it without the least dislike. I therefore herewith convey my heartfelt thanks."

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS!

COOPER, MADON & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the members of the ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB will be held in the Club House, on FRIDAY, the 27th March, 1885, at 5-30 p. m.

J. WESTALL,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay 18th March, 1885.

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members will be held in the rooms of the Association, Graham's Buildings, THIS DAY, at 3 p.m., to consider the advisability of closing the mills two full days in the week.

Millowners, who are not Members of the Association are also invited to attend.

By order of the Committee,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

Bombay, 19th March, 1885.

THE MADRAS UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, Limited.

ધી મદરાજ યુનાઇટેડ સપીનીગ એનડ વીવીંગ મીલ્સ કંપની લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 11th ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above Company will be held on MONDAY, the 6th April, 1885, at 3 p.m., at the registered office of the Company, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, for the purpose of transacting the following business, viz.:—

1ST. To pass and confirm the audited accounts and balance sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1884.
2ND. To declare a dividend.
3RD. To appoint directors in the room of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
4TH. To appoint auditors and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ઠા૦ મુલજી જેઠાની કુ૦
i.e., MOOLJEE JAITHA & CO.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 18th March, 1885.

N.B.—The transfer books of the above company will be CLOSED from 19th March to 6th April, 1885, both days inclusive.

THE BOMBAY TILE COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 17, Church-gate-street, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 28th March, 1885, for the purpose of confirming the following resolution which was adopted in the Extraordinary General Meeting of shareholders held on the 11th March, 1885.

"That Mr. FURDOONJI MERWANJI BANAJI be and is hereby appointed sole liquidator of the Company that the said liquidator be and is hereby authorised and empowered to sell the moveable and immoveable properties of the Company either by Public Auction or private sale, as to him may seem fit, and that pending the sale, of the factory he be authorised and empowered if he so think it advisable to lease the factory on the best terms he can; and that he the said liquidator be and is hereby authorised and empowered to do all acts and things and to exercise all the powers referred to in sections 201 and 202 of the Indian Companies' Act 6 of 1882.

WANTED,

A SECRETARY for the Shikarpur Municipality (European or Eurasian.) Salary not exceeding Rs. 300 per mensem. A knowledge of surveying and leveling is indispensable.

Applications with copies of testimonials to be addressed to the Vice-President Shikarpur Municipality up to the 10th April, 1885.

E. NASH, Secretary,
Shikarpur Municipality.

Shikarpur, 5th March, 1885.

GUJERAT CUP.
ENTRIES CLOSE 20TH MARCH.
PONEY HUNT CUP.

WILL be under the same general rules as the Gujerat Cup. The weights and terms will be published very shortly.

Entries for Poney Cup close 30th March.

W. H. WHITE,
Honorary Secretary.

Wudhwan Kattywar.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in the Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,

COMBINED with the following
FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES,
Not granted by any other Company whatever :—

1. Policy-holders can Vote at Meetings.
2. Amalgamations *impossible.*
3. Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English Rates from date of leaving any Port in India Ceylon or China.

NEW BUSINESS DURING 188 :
1,982 PROPOSALS for .... Rs. 60,85,300.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.	30	35	40	45
	Rs a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Premium ..	21 5 4	24 8 8	28 10 0	33 14 8

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.

6. Company young, and therefore free from Old Liabilities; and Conditions liberalised.
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half-Yearly, Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per cent.
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes.
11. Entire Direction in India.
12. The Most Economical Management.
13. Monthly Audit by two Members.
14. Lapsed Policies Revived without Fine.
15. Policy-holders can appoint their own Trustees, Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
16. Medical Examinations arranged anywhere to suit Assurers.
17. No Restriction on Travel.
18. Suicide does not cause a Forfeiture of Policie after they are One Year in force.
19. Policies in favour of Wife or Children are by law protected from Demands of Creditors.
20. 80 per cent. of Premia invested in Trust for Policy-holders with the Official Trustee of Bombay.

"THE ORIENTAL," BY ITS CAREFUL AND EQUITABLE MANAGEMENT, IS RAPIDLY GAINING THE CONFIDENCE OF THE NATIVE COMMUNITY.

Intending Assurers or Investors—Native or European—are invited to compare the Rates and Conditions of the "Oriental" with those of any other Company.

Detailed Prospectuses, Proposal, and Agency Forms, Reports and Full Particulars on application to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER F.I.A.
Manager and Actuary.
HEAD OFFICE, 9, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY,
Or any of the Agents in India.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 18.

REUTER'S commercial telegram from London of yesterday reports a further advance of ⅛ in Consols to 98, and Indian Securities are also higher, the 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan by ⅛ to 97½, 4 per cent. Rupee Paper by ¼, and 4½ per cent. by ⅛. It will be interesting to see, however, what view the Stock Exchange takes of the new position of the Afghan question as reported by Mr. Gladstone in the House of Commons last night. In business circles here the reply received from M. de Giers is considered much less assuring than the situation as previously understood, and it has tended rather to check further improvement in the general tone of trade this afternoon.

In the home Produce markets the only movement reported is a decline of 1d. per cental in Liverpool arrival quotations for Wheat.

Cotton in Liverpool is quieter again, the sales yesterday being only estimated at 6,000 bales, and Americans to arrive lower by 1-64d. to 1-32d. Surats keep in comparatively good request, however, 1,500 bales having changed hands, and Good Dhollera on the spot is advanced 1-16d. In New York ready Mid.-Uplands are quoted 1-16 cent higher at 11 5-16, but futures come unchanged at 11·57 cents per lb. for July. The receipts are moderate again, but they have to a great extent lost interest now, the crop question being pretty well decided. We continue the comparison with two previous seasons, however, for the sake of uniformity :—

	1885	1884	1883.
Tuesday's receipts	7,000	8,000	20,000
Four days'	21,000	21,000	67,000
Total since 1st Sept. ...	4,483,000	4,493,000	5,198,000

We have had an extremely quiet day in Cotton here. Home buyers still send limits of an impracticable character, and sellers on the other hand show no disposition to court business by reducing prices, so there is consequently next to nothing doing in the shape of new contracts.

WHEAT remains dull at unaltered values. Supplies are light for the moment, but new crop will begin to come forward freely about the end of the month. A considerable proportion of it might already have been marketed had the use of the steam-threshing machine advocated by the Director of Agriculture been established. The idea is one which would well repay practical development by any company started for Wheat and Seed cleaning throughout the districts on somewhat similar lines to up-country cotton presses. Railway freight and other charges are paid annually on thousands of tons dirt and rubbish which might be saved, whilst the actual cleaning process would be a great deal cheaper than the system of threshing now in practice.

LINSEED is quiet at Rs. 9 to Rs. 5-9½ per cwt. For Rapeseed May delivery the inquiry is somewhat stronger.

FREIGHTS are decidedly dull both for ready and forward. Any scarcity of tonnage for March loading has now disappeared, and shippers on the contrary mostly find themselves with surplus engagements which they are prepared to relet. Current rates are :—

	Ready.	Forward.
Liverpool..........	25s. to 26s. 3d.	25s. to 26s. 3d.
Open Charter... ..	27s. 6d.	26s. 3d.
Havre..............	26s. 3d.	26s. 3d. to 27s. 6d.
Antwerp	27s. 6d.	26s. 3d.
Marseilles	.....	32s. 6d. to 33s. 2d.
Trieste-Venice	30s. to 32s. 6d.	32s. 6d. to 35d.

IMPORTS.—Piece-goods are dull all round, and both from first and second hands the movements are limited in the extreme. Metals are almost if not quite as dull, and coals are slow of sale, both ready and forward.

EXCHANGE :—The publication of the Financial Statement has had no very important effect on the market. Rates are partially 1-32d. higher, but not particularly strong, except in the fact that the demand for Bank Bills is even more limited in proportion than the supply of private paper. As regards the future, the Government practically endorse the uncertainty which is felt by every private operator in sterling, and while fixing 1s. 7d. as their rate for calculation are evidently quite prepared for a lower average. We quote at the close :—

Bank Bills on demand ....1s. 6 31-32d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic.............1s. 6 ⅞d. ,,
Do. three months' sight...1s. 7 ⅛d. ,,
Credits ....1s. 7 ⅛d. to 9-32d. ,,
Francs ....2·04½

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Although Government in the Budget are particularly careful to avoid giving any pledge as to how they will raise such loans as may be required during the coming financial year, the market has apparently come to the conclusion that no money will be borrowed in India. Both here and in Calcutta the opening tone was strong, with eager buyers, and an advance of fully 1 per cent. has been established in Fours. For a time the quotation was as high as Rs. 97½, but the London political advices rather checked the upward movement towards the close, and we call the rate now Rs. 97. Fours-and-a-half we quote at Rs. 99. From Calcutta Reuter quotes Rs. 97½ and Rs. 99 respectively.

SHARES have again been strong, with a further upward movement in nearly all kinds. Bank of Bombays have recovered to Rs. 720. Press Companies exhibit an advance of Rs. 5 in Bombay, Mercantile, and Prince of Wales, Rs. 10 in Mofussils, and Rs. 15 in Berars. Bombay-Burmah Trading Company are Rs. 50 higher. In Spinning and Weaving Mills we quote a general rise of Rs. 10 to Rs. 20. Maneckjee Petits are Rs. 30 and Alliance Rs. 70 higher.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

——	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay......	20,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	720
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	1 do.	830
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	600
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank.............	10,000	100	all	6 do.	118
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	80,000	$125	all	17½ do.	£50
National Bank of India.........	37,320	£ 250	12½	do.	

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250		700
Akola Press Co.	85	500	500	Rs. 50	4.0
Albert Ginning Co. ..	100	500	500	Rs. 45	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	220	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	1,100
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	280
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	550
Bro l's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld.	500	200	200		185
Bombay Cotton Press.	1,000	125	125	41½	225
Colaba Press Co.	50	1,880	1,880	Rs. 600	825
Dholera P. & G. Co. ..	500	300	300	12	160
East India Press Co. ..	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 130	1,185
Fort Press Co.	150	3,500	3,500	400	2,600
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 45	610
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	—	450
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	500	500	Rs. 40	475xd
Manmar Manfg. Co. ..	1,000	250	250	Rs. 40	240
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	Rs. 7½	130
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 30	365
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	Rs. 45	550
New Broach Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,400	100	500	Rs. 40	3
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	177½
Prince of W. Press ...	600	500	100	100	530
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld. (Bellary)	400	500	500	—	500
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 50	605
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs 90	1,175xd
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	500	25	515
Volkart Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	Rs 60	760

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steam-ship Booldana, 2,134 tons Captain Clark, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, 5th inst, with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Pharos, 1,448 tons, Captain Edward Cooper, sailed yesterday for Antwerp via Canal with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Mameluke, 1,752 tons, Captain Y. B. Rose sailed yesterday for Marseilles via Canal with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Clan Maclean, 1,496 tons, Captain J. Schofield, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius (5th inst.) with a cargo of sugar and 52 passengers.

THE steam-ship Abergeldie, Captain Murray, sailed on the 17th for Suakim with 8 European officers, 575 followers, one officer's horses, 150 Government horses, and 100 bullocks.

THE steam-ship Brynglas 1,503 tons, Captain Bethell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Newport (14th Feb.) with a cargo of 2,670 tons coal. She is consigned to John Marshall.

THE steam-ship Bhundara, 2,190, tons, Captain W. Britten, sailed on the 16th for Suakim with one European officer, 8 natives, 2 Sikhs, 163 followers and 3 officer's horses.

THE steam-ship Gulf of Carpentaria, 1,596 tons, Captain Robert Thompson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon (8th inst.) with a general cargo. She is consigned to Finlay, Muir and Co.

H. M. steam-ship, May Frere, 244 tons, Captain C. W. Hewett, arrived in harbour yesterday from Colombo (13th inst.) The vessel had line weather and a prosperous passage.

H. M. S. EURYALUS, 4,140 tons, Captain A. P. Hasting, C. B., arrived in harbour yesterday from Colombo, 12th inst., with H. E. Vice Admiral William Hewitt K. C. B., K. C. S., V. C., Naval Commander-in-Chief. The vessel carries sixteen guns.

THE Government hired transport steamshid Madura, 1,266 tons, Captain A.H. Wilson, arrived in harbour yesterday. She left Suakim on the 6th inst., arrived at Aden on the 10th inst., where she stayed about three hours and left Aden the same date. Major Cargel was the only passenger on board.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
18	Booldana (s)	Clark	Calcutta, Mar. 5.
	Brynglass (s)	Bethell	Newport, Feb. 14.
	Gulf of Carpentaria (s)	Thomson	Rangoon, Mar. 8.
	Clan Maclean (s) ...	Schofield	Mauritius, Mar. 5.
	Madura (s)	Wilson	Suakim, Mar. 6.
	Euryalus (s)	Hastings	Colombo, Mar. 12.
	May Frere (s)	Hewett	Colombo, Mar. 13.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
16	Bhundara (s)	Britten	Suakim.
17	Abergeldi (s)	Murray	Suakim.
18	Pharos (s)	Cooper	Antwerp.
	Mameluke (s)	Rose	Marseilles.
	Fannie (s)	Neilson	Akyab.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearance yesterday :—Steamers Melpomene, Limesich, for Trieste; Scindia, Davidson, for Calcutta; Bhownuggur, Nacoda, for Bhownuggur; and Rosario, Rogers, for Hull.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—Steamers Adva, for China; Venetia, for China; Carthage and R. Rubattino, for Genoa; Madura, for Malabar and Coasts; and Redford for Havre. Ship Stillwater, for New York.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.
13 Ellisland.......... Roberts .... Penarth, July 28.
14 Roumania (s) ...... Harris .... Glasgow, Jan. 31.

DEPARTURES.

March 13.—Steamers Mahratta, Maharani, Ship Merchantman.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Mar.
16 Mirzapore (s) .... London.

DEPARTURE.

Mar.
14 Byculla (s) .... Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MARCH 18.

FROM LONDON.

Carthage s—15 cases claret, Cutler Palmer and Co; 189 cases brandy, D Dadabhoy; 52 cases whiskey, Phipson and Co; 92 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaser and Sons; 265 cases brandy and sherry, D. Cawasjee; 4 cases champagne, G Groom and Co; 75 cases printing paper, G Narayen; 12 cases varnish, D Sulamanjee; 5 cases confectionary, G A Hussen, 7 cases provisions, H Keah; 3 cases stationery, N. Camroodeen.

Fanni es—18 cases claret, Bodger Warburton.

Verona s—5 cases provisions, E Samsoodeen.

Malwa s—2 cases stationery, A H Allybhoy; 6 cases glassware, E P Mahomed.

Rosario s—2 cases writing paper, M A M Shurufally.

Simoom s—24 cases paint, A Abdool Hussen.

FROM PONDICHERRY.

Bhundara s—4 cases claret, J Mackintosh.

FROM GLASGOW.

Persia s—50 cases whisky, M Bhicajee; 50 cases whisky, E Dhunjeebhoy.

Delhi s—63 cases detonators, Ewart, Latham and Co.

Clan Gregor s—30 cases whisky, J M Heyn.

FROM ANTWERP.

Rosario s—15 cases champagne, C Brothers; 125 boxes candles, E H Allana.

Simoon s—8 cases glassware, A Tayibally.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Macgregor s—10 cases whisky, K llick, Nixon and Co.

Altimore s—3 cases ghee, E Ebramjee.

Persia s—54 cases hams, bacons and provision, H Cowasjee 24 drums paint, D Hormusjee; 14 cases hams, D Merwanjee; 3 cases medicine, Latham and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 18.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Speke Hall s—50 bales wool, S Dasoomull.

Macgregor s—51 bales cotton, P D Setna; 6,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers; 4,000 cwts wheat, Wallace and Co; 4,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co; 55 bales hemp, R Lallji; 100 bales hemp, L Narranjee.

Persia s—164 bales cotton, O Nagsee; 107 bales wool, D Bhanji; 195 bales wool, Pelly and Co; 156 bales wool, P Damoder; 6,000 cwts linseed, Finlay Muir and Co; 400 cwts coir ropes, C Callianji.

California s—8,224 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co; 5,000 cwts wheat, R Luckmidass; 4,000 cwts wheat and 5,000 cwts nyrabolams, Ralli Brothers; 2,00 cwts bones, Alex Mackenzie; 305 cwts coir yarn, H S Sallay.

Carthage s—4,000 cwts linseed, K Luckmidass; 3,606 cwts wheat, M Muncherjee.

Clan Drummond s—36,000 cwts wheat, Wallace and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Persia s—1,000 cwts wheat, Wallace and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Carthage s—4,000 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR HULL.

Draco s—8,002½ cwts linseed, Wallace and Co; 12,053 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

Mascotte s—68,300 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

Thorndale s—4,000½ cwts linseed, Wallace and Co; 2,008 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

Rosario s—2,505 cwts linseed, Finlay, Muir and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Cuba s—3,001 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co;

FOR ANTWERP.

Knight of St. George s—12,000 cwts wheat, Wallace and Co.

Europa s—8,002 wts linseed Dicese and Co; 1,606 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Melpomene s—10 cwts linseed Volkart, Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Gwalior s—55 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 120 bales cotton, E. Spinners and Co; 220 cwts bales cotton, Glade and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Lilburn Tower s—12½ cwts coir yarn, D. Bhikhaji; 3,000 cwts round nuts, Peel Cassels and Co.

Inchgravia s—4,000 cwts ground nuts, Lang Moir and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Lilburn s 6,000 cwts teelseed, Peel Cassels and Co.

Rubattina s—200 cwts iron roils, . Tayabjee; 200 bales cotton, Olcese and Co; 3,300 cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR BARCELONA.

Rubattino s—200 bales cotton, G. Spinner and Co.

FOR LEGHORN.

Rubattino s—6,000 cwts wheat and linseed, Volkart Brothers and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Venetia s—100 bales twist, John Campbell; 25 bales twist, Sassoon and Co; 30 bales twest, Anglo Indian Spinning Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Venetia s—49 bales cotton, J Fleming; 50 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Venetia s—36 cwts horns and raisins, Q. Lun Raoo; 106 bales twist, G. Ebram; 243 bales cotton, D. Sassoon; 75 bales twist, J. Peerbhoy; 50 bales cotton, Latta and Co! 100 cases sharkfins, C. Ebram; 12½ cwts sharkfins and fishmaws, J Peerbhoy and Co; 20½ chests opium, Tatta and Co.

Simla s—38 cases opium, P. and O. Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Venetia s—25 bales twist, Messrs. Cotton and Co; 50 bales twist, C. Bumonjee; 60 bales cotton, D. Sassoon; 12 bales twist, G. D. Sasoon; 6 chests opium, K. Duga.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Madura s—71 bales cotton, R. uckmidass: 239 bales cotton, H. Amoolchand; 100 bales cotton, R. Foolchand; 170 bales cotton, C. R Sethna.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY March 17.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·923
Temperature of the Air	77·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	72·7
Dew Point...	70·8
Relative humidity of Air.................................	·812
Exten of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—8)..	3·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.) ..	82·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.) ..	71·7
General Direction of Wind*	WNW, NNW, NNE, WNW, NW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*............	188

* From midnight to midnight.

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 19.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAILEY.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

291-83—Thakurdas and D.—Fazulbhoy Cassumbhoy Gangji vs. Peroo Mahomed and others—Macfarlane and E., and Payne, G. and S.—Part heard.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice PINHEY.)

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

326-84—Craigie, L. and O.—Dadabhoy Dossabhoy vs. Pallonjee Pestonjee Gelliwala and another —Payne G. and S.—Part heard.

416-84—Bomonjee and H.—Rahimoobhai Allana and others vs. Esmail Munjee and others.—J. C. Cama, and Payne G. and S.—Part heard.

463-84—E. Wilkin—Sadanund Ramchunder vs. Vishwanath Cassinath and others—Chalk and W.

466-84—J. C. Cama—Amubai and others vs. Rustomjee Bezonjee and others—Macfarlane and E.

392-83—Jefferson B. and D —Mariamboo vs. Abdool Rahim Abdool Ally and others—Payne G. and S., Wadia and G., and in person.

358-84—Macfarlane and E.—Narron Bhugwan and another vs. Nanee—Little S. F. and N.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

444-81—Macfarlane and E.—Jugmohundas Munguldas vs. Sir Munguldas Nathoobhoy and others—Little S. F. and N. and Nanu and H.—Part heard.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 15.

Morter, Lieut, 1st Rifle Bgde, on duty, from Belgaum.

MARCH 17.

Caine, Col, R A, from Ootacamund.
Donnill, Lieut, 3rd Bo L I, on duty, from Quetta.
Campbell, Col, 2nd Regt Fuslrs, from Kamptee.
Bell, Capt, 16th Bo N I, on duty, from Thal Chotiali.

MARCH 18.

Browning, Lieut 4th P Infy, on sick leave, from Dera-Ghazikhan.
Menzies, Lieut, 15th F I, on leave, from Allahabad.
Golder, Capt, 2nd B Regt, on leave, from Lucknow.
Smith, Capt, Pol Dept, on leave, from Ceylon.
Gunns, Vet-Surg, to England, from Kamptee
Foley, Capt, R E, from Roorkee.
Salmon, Capt, 5th Regt, L I, on leave, from Jalna.
Smith, Bgde Surg, on leave, from Poona.
Cooper, Sub Condr, Miscellaneous List, on leave, on medical certificate, from Simla.
Renny, Capt, Mily Accts Dept, on leave, from Allahabad.
Fairley, Condr, P W D, on leave, from Roorkee.
Hingston, Capt 10th Regt B I, on furlough, from Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 16.

Jackson, Lieut, 2nd Dev Regt, to rejoin, to Jhansi.
Bannatyne, Major, 1st E Lanc, on duty, to Feirzpore.

MARCH 18.

Governe, Sub-Maj Army Edu, on duty, to Deolali.
Radford, Maj R A, on duty, to Cawnpore.
Stock, Lt Col, 2nd P W O Grenadiers, on leave, to Ahmedabad.
Sparks, Major, 2nd North Staffordshire Regt, to rejoin, to Mhow.
Chichester, Lieut 2nd Staffordshire Regt, to rejoin, to Mhow.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut.-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Comdt., B. V. R. C.

Bombay, March 19.

The Regiment will parade for inspection by the Brigadier-General Commanding the District on Saturday next, the 21st inst. Fall in in front of the Gymkhana at 4-15 p.m. sharp. Red uniform with helmets, arms, and accoutrements to be worn. All members who are unable to attend must furnish a medical certificate or apply for leave. Members are reminded that the capitation grant cannot be drawn for those who are absent without leave from the annual inspection parade. Special trams will leave Byculla, Grant-road, Girgaum and Prince's Dock at 3-45 p.m., and Colaba 4 p.m. punctually. All members who are at the above places at the time stated and all those met on the way will have their fares paid.

Members are reminded that class firing will cease on the 31st instant. It is therefore requested that those who have not completed their class firing will do so as soon as possible.

Vol. J. Shaw, D Company, is granted one month's leave from this date.

By order,
A. H. ATKINSON, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(Gazette of India.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Establishment.—The services of Mr R R Pope, C S, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commr of Assam.

Mr C J Powlett is permitted to resign H M's BCS, from 18th Mar 1885.

Police.—Mr E A Hobson, Asst Supt of Police, Hyderabad Assigned Dists, who reported his return from furlough on the afternoon of the 31st Jan 1885, has been appointed to officiate as Dist Supdt of Police, 4th Class, from 1st Feb 1885, vice Mr C A Fraser, who reverted to his substantive appointment as an Asst Supdt of Police on the same date. Mr E W D Moffatt, Dist Supdt of Police, 4th Class, Hyderabad Assigned Dists, has been appointed to officiate in the 3rd Class, from 27th Mar 1884.

Ecclesiastical.—The Rev A N W Spens, M A, a Jr Chap on the Benl Estblt, to be a Sr Chap, from 17th ult.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr. T W Holderness, C S, Under-Secy to the Govt of India, in the Revenue and Agricultural Dept, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of the N-W P and Oudh, from 1st Apl 1885.

Meteorology.—Mr S Dallas, Asst Meteorological Reporter to the Govt of India, is granted privilege leave of absence for 2 months and 24 days, from 9th Apl 1885.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Surg P W Pank, Indian Medl Service, is appointed to officiate as Civil Surg at Bikanir, from the date of assuming charge, during the absence, on furlough, of Surg C Adams, or until further orders.

Surg C B Hunter, Medical Officer of the 11th (Prince of Wales' Own) Bengal Lancers, is appointed to the medical charge of the Bundelkhand Political Agency, in addition to his own duties, from date of assuming charge.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Commissariat Dept.—Col J J Boswell, C B, B S C, to officiate as Depy Asst Commissary-Genl for Transport, 1st Class, vice Lieut-Col S Beckett, on field service Col F J Keen, C B, B S C, to officiate as Depy Asst Commissary-Genl for Transport, 1st Class, vice Major G R J Shakespear, on field service. Lieut E K E Spence, Sub Asst Commissary-Genl for Transport, 2nd Class, to officiate as Sub Asst Commissary-Genl for Transport, 1st Class, vice Major G H Elliott, on field service.

Medical Dept.—Surg-Maj G Hutcheson, M D, Medical Officer, 9th Benl Cavalry, to be Medical Store-keeper, Meean Meer, vice Brigade-Surgeon W H Kirton, retired. Dated 7th Dec 1884.

Punjab Frontier Force 4th Sikh Infantry.—Lieut E Vansittart, Quartermaster and Offg Adjutant, to be Adjutant, vice Captain V C Tonnochy, who has vacated on promotion Lieut. J A Brown, Wing Officer and Offg Quartermaster, to be Quartermaster, vice Lieut Vansittart.

Field Operations.—The following Officers have been detailed for duty with the British Troops, Suakim :—

Transport Dept.—Lieut-Col S Beckett, B C S, Depy-Asst Commy-Genl for Transport, 1st Class, Benl,—Director of Transport. Lieut W J R Wickham, B S C, Sub Asst Commy-Genl for Transport, 2nd Class,—Staff Officer. Major Sir B P Bromhead, Bart, B S C. Major J T Cummins, M S C, Major G H Elliott, B S C, Depy Asst Commy-Genl for Transport, 2nd Class, Bengal, Capt J W Anderson, B S C, Capt M K Martin, B S C, Capt C D M Gall, Royal Fusiliers, Capt G F Francis, B S C, Depy Asst Commy-Genl for Transport, 2nd Class, Bombay, Capt T S Gwatkin, B S C, Capt J L Wilcocks, Leinster Regt, Sub Asst Commy-Genl for Transport, 2nd Class, Bengal, Lieut E E MacMahon, M S C, Sub Asst Commy-Genl for Transport, 2nd Class, Madras, Lieut A W L Bayly, B S C, Lieut A Adye, B S C, Lieut E F Marriott, B S C, Lieut J C Swann, B S C, Lieut J C Francis, B S C, Sub Asst Commissary-Genl for Transport, 2nd Class, Bombay, Lieut T P Geoghegan, B S C, Lieut N H S Grover, M S C, Lieut W H Allen, B S C, Lieut G J Younghusband, B S C, Lieut E H V Haldane, B S C, Lieut E A Oldham, 8th Hussars, Lieut J R Dyas, Hampshire Regt, Lieut W P Cockeram, Middlesex Regt, Lieut C J E A Mc Arthur, King's Own Borderers, Lieut W A W Watson, B S C, Lieut H L B Acton, M S C.

Medical Dept—Surg H C Hudson, Benl Medical Service; Surg H Hendley, Benl Medical Service; Lieut F B Longe, R E, Assistant Supdt, 1st Grade, Survey of India, is appointed to the charge of the Survey Party detailed for Suakim, vice Lieut-Col W F Badgley, invalided.

Leave—Col G Stewart, B S C, Wing Commander and 2nd-in-Command, (Queen's Own) Corps of Guides, (p a) for one year and 209 days, embarking on or after the 5th Apl 1885 Lieut-Col F Gellie B S C, Commandant, 39th B Infy (m c) for 1 year Maj T Howard, R E, Exec Engr, 1st Grade, P W D North-Western Provinces and Oudh (m c) for one year Maj J A Little, B S C. Exec Engr, 2nd Grade, P W D (p a) for 1 year and 182 days Major J G Stone, R A Superintendent, Small Arm Ammunition Factory, Dum Dum, (m c) for 182 days Capt F R Ditmas, B S C, Squadron Officer, 15th Benl Cav, (p a) for 2 years Lieut F T Cole, RA, 2nd Subaltern, No 3 (Peshawar Mountain Battery), (m c) for 1 year, Lieut F Oswald, B S C, Squadron Officer and Adjt, 1st Cavy, Hyderabad Contingent, (p a) for 1 year, Surg C W S Deakin, (p a) for 304 days, Depy Commissary and Honorary Capt R G Davies, Barrack-Master, 1st Class, Mily W D, (m c) for 180 days, Sub-Conductor J Owens, Supervisor, 1st Grade, P W D (m c) for 1 year, Lieut F S St Quintin, B S C Wing Officer, 30th Bengal Infy, is granted furlough out of India (p a) for one year, from 20th Feb 1885, Col A N Phillips, Infy, has been granted an extension of furlough. (m c) for 6 months.

Retirement—Lieut-Col Henry Thompson, B S C, is permitted to retire from the service, from the 13th Mar 1885, subject to H M's approval.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Mr Charles Trevor Horan has been appointed by the Secy of State for India a 3rd Grade Officer in the Indian Marine, from 21st Jan 1885.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr T R Wynne, Exec Engr, 4th Grade, is, on return from service under the Bengal North-Western Railway Companies, placed at the disposal of the Director-Genl of Railways.

Mr S Finney, Class III of the Superior Revenue Establt of State Railways, is transferred from the Establt under the control of the Govt of Bengal to that under the Director-Genl of Railways.

Lieut-Col J M Heywood, R E, Supdg Engr, 1st class, Bl, is temporarily transferred to the Punjab to officiate as Chief Engr of Irrigation and Joint Secy to the Govt of the Punjab in the P W D, with the temporary rank of Chief Engr, 3rd class.

Mr J Manson, Asst Engr, 1st Grade, is transferred from the Establt under the control of the Director-Genl of Railways to that under the Govt of Bengal.

Mr R N Burn, Auditor of Accounts, Oudh and Rohilkund Railway, is granted furlough out of India for 12 months.

Mr R A English, Depy Examiner of Accounts, is appointed to officiate as Auditor of Accounts, Oudh and Rohilkund Railway, during the absence of Mr Burn, or until further orders.

In modification of P. W D Notification No 51, dated 14th Feb 1885, the services of Mr P L Rooper, Asst Engr, 2nd Grade, State Railways, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Chief Commr of the Central Provinces.

Telegraph—Mr F A Patten, Asst Supdt, Persian Gulf Section, Indo-European Telegraph Depot, is appointed to officiate as a Supdt, vice Mr A S Betts, Supdt, on furlough, from 25th Feb 1885.

Mr C T Davis, the Chief Clerk of this Court, having retired, the Hon'ble the Chief Justice has, with the approval of H E the Govr-Genl of India in Council, made the following appointments, from from 25th Feb last viz. :—Mr W R Fink to be Chief Clerk, vice Mr C T Davis; Mr S Tremearne to be Asst Registrar, vice Mr W R Fink; and Mr W H Joyce to be Private Secy and Clerk to the Chief Justice vice Mr S Tremearne.

The following promotions are made, from 1st Mar 1885, vice Mr D Atkinson, Surveyor, seconded on transfer to the Office of the Director-Genl of Statistics :—

Mr J A May, Surveyor, 2nd Grade, to be Surveyor, 1st Grade, Mr E S P Atkinson, Surveyor, 3rd Grade, on the seconded list to be Surveyor, 2nd Grade on the same list, Mr A J Gibson, Surveyor, 3rd Grade, to be Surveyor, 2nd Grade, Mr N C Gwynne, Surveyor, 4th Grade, to be Surveyor, 3rd Grade, Mr J Newland, Offg Surveyor, 4th Grade, is confirmed in that grade, Mr C Tapsell, Asst Surveyor, 1st Grade, to officiate, as Surveyor, 4th Grade, Mr G A Knight Asst Surveyor, 2nd Grade, to be Asst Surveyor, 1st Grade.

Mr O D Smart, Asst Surveyor, 3rd Grade, to be Asst Surveyor, 2nd Grade.

ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr J Douglas Examiner of Accounts, has been granted leave on medical certificate for 6 months, in extension of the 12 months' leave granted to him in P W Dept Notification No. 70, dated 13th Mar 1884.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Mr A S Betts, Supdt, has been granted by the Director, Persian Gulf Telegraph, furlough for 1 year, from 25th Feb 1885, subject to confirmation by the Director-in-Chief, Indo-European Telegraph.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Lieut-Col J H Crowdy, R E, Exec Engr, is transferred from the Sirhind-Lahore Command, Mily Works, to the Meerut Command, Mily Works, for the charge of the Bareilly Div.

Maj T O Wingate, S C Exec Engr, on return from furlough, is posted to the Sirhind-Lahore Command, Mily Works, for the charge of the Umballa Div.

Capt J Modget, Barrack-Master, is transferred from the Presidency-Oudh Command, Mily Works, to the Sirhind-Lahore Command, Mily Works.

Capt J G Day, R E, Asst Engr, on return from furlough, is posted to the Sirhind-Lahore Command, Mily Works.

PRESIDENCY AND OUDH COMMAND.

Capt A L Mein, R E, Exec Engr, 4th Grade, temporary rank, took over charge of the Saugor Div, Mily Works, on the afternoon of the 18th Feb 1885, from Capt C. C. Ellis, R E, Exec Engr proceeding on leave.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

Mr R W Egerton, Asst Engr, 1st Grade, State Railways, is granted furlough on medical certificate for 12 months, with the subsidiary leave admissible from the 5th Jan 1885.

Mr F E Robertson, Exec Engr, 1st Grade, sub pro tem, State Railways, is granted furlough for 12 months, from the 1st Apl 1885, or such subsequent date from which he may be permitted to avail himself of the same.

Mr A S Gerrard, Exec Engr, 3rd Grade, State Railways, is granted furlough on medical certificate for 12 months, with the necessary subsidiary leave, from the 26th Feb 1885, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

With reference to P W D Notification No 53, dated the 25th Feb 1880, Director-Genl of Railway's Notification No 8, dated the 16th Jan 1885, posting Mr J Barron, Exec Engr, 2nd Grade, sub pro tem, to the Nagpur-Bengal Railway, is cancelled.

With reference to P W D Notification No 66 dated the 6th Mr W S Haig, Asst Engr, 1st Grade, State Railways, is granted 3 months' examination leave from the date on which he reports his return from furlough.

Mr J Ramsay, Exec Engr, 1st Grade, State Railways, is transferred from the Nagpur-Bengal State Railway to the Sind-Pishin State Railway.

Mr P W Dangerfield, Exec Engr, 2nd Grade, is granted leave on sick certificate for 6 months in further extension of the furlough previously granted him.

With reference to P W D Notification No. 68 dated 7th Mar 1885, Mr T R Wynne. Exec Engr, 4th Grade, is posted to the Sind-Sagar State Railway.

With reference to P W D Notification No 69. dated the 9th Mar 1885, Mr S Finney, Class III of the Superior Revenue Establt of State Railways, is posted to the Eastern Bengal State Railway which he joined on the 14th Dec 1884.

VISITORS to MATHERAN may obtain copies of the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* at Messrs. NANABHOY DADABHOY & Co., General Merchants, Main-road Bazaar.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3 HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. C. A. GRAVES,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 14, RAMPART-ROW,
OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A. M. TO 6 P. M.
Extracts teeth under Nitrous Oxide Gas.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PRESERVE YOUR SIGHT.

FOR the GUIDANCE of those REQUIRING SPECTACLES who are NOT conveniently ABLE to VISIT ME, I will SEND GRATIS on application a PAMPHLET with instructions how to get properly suited.

N. LAZARUS, Oculist-Optician,
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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED].

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

FULLER—March 18, at Malabar Hill, the wife of Capt H. Fuller, Bo. Staff Corps, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

APPERLEY—March 9, at Umballa, the wife of Major H. W. Apperley, 9th Lancers, of a son.

CRAWFORD—March 12, at Calcutta, the wife of Surgeon D. G. Crawford, I.M.S., of a son.

TODD—March 13, at Lucknow, the wife of H. F. Todd, of a son.

TOKER—March 11, at Alipore, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel A. C. Toker, 18th Regiment, Bengal Infantry, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

APPERLEY—WINTLE—March 10, at Christ Church, Mozufferpore, Tirhoot, by the Rev. J. Richardson, B.A., Henry Wynne Apperley, of Lallseriah, Chumparun, fifth son of the late Col. W. W. Apperley, B.S.C., of Morhen Machynlleth, N. Wales, to Marion, younger daughter of Major-General E. H. C. Wintle, late B.S.C., of Tenby, S. Wales.

GILLMAN—HALLETT—March 9, at St. John's Church, Calcutta, by the Rev. J. Stephenson, Arthur John Gillman, Bengal Pilot Service, to Frances Minnie, youngest daughter of H. W. Hallett, Esq., Calcutta.

MACKENZIE—PARKER—March 7, at St. John's Church, Calcutta, Robert Ross, of Chanapore Tea Estate, Chittagong, son of John Mackenzie, Esq., Ghazeepore Estate, Victoria, to Emma Lavinia, daughter of the late Richard Parker, Esq., J.P., Geelong, Victoria.

DEATHS.

BRANFOOT—March 14, at Pantheon-road, Madras, Alice Stewart, the wife of Surgeon-Major A. M. Branfoot, Indian Medical Department, aged 22 years.

TURTON—March 11, at his residence, the Fort Arsenal, Bellary, Conductor John Turton, aged 44 years and 8 months.

VALLALLY—March 9, at Kasauli, from pneumonia, John Vallally, Commissariat Department, aged 53 years.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, MARCH 19, 1885.

SIR AUCKLAND COLVIN has disappointed the expectations of the prophets of evil who a few weeks ago told us that he would have, in this year's Budget, to propose an increase of taxation. With an estimated surplus upon the ensuing year of rather more than half a million sterling he is much more fortunate, than some, of the prophets anticipated he would be—much more fortunate we may be sure than Mr. Childers will be a fortnight hence. Coupled with the decidedly more satisfactory news about frontier affairs, the Budget has made a fairly satisfactory impression in business circles, Government paper rising rapidly on the strength of the abstract published in our columns yesterday. The announcement that the usual loan for public works will be raised in London, and not in India, could have had but one result, and whatever view may be taken of it from the point of view of public finance, holders of Government paper welcomed it and made good use of it. Sir Auckland Colvin will no doubt have to withstand a certain amount of criticism upon this part of his Budget, but he should have no difficulty in showing that since the first duty of a Government in need of money is to borrow in the cheapest market, the best place for India to borrow in just now is London. Everybody knows that there are objections to an increase of the sterling loan—objections common to all measures which add to the home charges, and which add to the burden of exchange. But it is a question of calculation whether there are not greater objections to borrowing here. And the measure of the objection is simply the difference between the rate of interest in London and in India, minus a certain percentage representing whatever disadvantage we may suffer from an addition to the home charges. Sir Auckland Colvin, in fact, has acted upon the recommendation of the Select Committee on Public Works of 1879, endorsed by the Select Committee on Railways, that "when the difference between the rates of interest in India and in England is so considerable as to afford full compensation for the great comparative disadvantages which inevitably attend borrowing in England," the Secretary of State should not hesitate to borrow such moderate sums in England as will enable the Indian Government to carry out its public works policy. There are disadvantages attendant upon either course; the question is, upon which side are they the less.

And yet, favourable though the effect of the Budget has been in financial circles, it will not be pretended that it is by any means a "prosperity budget." The revised estimates of the year that is just closed show a deficit of £716,200—partly a deficit of account and partly a real deficit due to suspensions of revenue resulting from the failure of crops in large districts in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies; and to a rather serious falling off in the railway receipts, the result mainly of stagnation in the wheat trade. There is enough in the retrospect of the year to discourage the formation of any large hopes for the coming year, and it will be well therefore not to count too securely upon the surplus of £508,000 which Sir Auckland Colvin estimates. There would, at any rate, be something noteworthy if, in a country whose material advancement never goes, as Mr. Gladstone would say, "by leaps and bounds," a surplus of half a million should, without any increase of taxation, immediately follow a deficit of larger amount. However, the Budget has been framed with a very serious—almost a discouraging—regard to eventualities. Some of its paragraphs seem as though they had been written under the influence of the disquieting news which came from beyond the frontier a fortnight ago. "It is impossible," we are told, "to say whether additional expenditure may not in the course of the year have to be provided for, exceeding the limits of any addition which our revenues may reasonably hope to derive from the strengthening of our railway receipts or from an improvement in our exchange." And again, it is pointed out that if abnormal expenditure, "whether of a temporary or a permanent kind," is fixed upon us, the estimates might, even under the most favourable circumstances, be unequal to meeting it. Lastly, there is a passage in the introductory part of the Budget which is somewhat oracular, but it is perhaps the more important because it is oracular. We are asked to consider whether affairs are not passing into a new phase, and whether the financial status established when the import duties were abolished and the salt tax was lowered will prove sufficient, not only to meet difficulties connected with the state of the currency, but with the measures necessary for the development and protection of the country. We do not pretend to make clear all that is obscure in these remarkable references. It will be observed, however, that they have no obvious meaning unless they be taken in relation to what is going on across the Afghan frontiers and to the responsibilities that may there arise. It would be easy to "read into" the language of the Budget many of the projects that have of late been discussed in all quarters—to suggest, for instance, that a permanent increase of the army in India is hinted at, or that the formation of a native reserve is to be taken in hand, or that a costly system of strategic railways for bringing the whole of our North-Western frontier into direct communication with Western and Southern India is one of the measures which, in the view of the Viceroy in Council, may hereafter be necessary for the defence and protection of the country. It would, we say, be easy to do this, but it would be so easy to be wrong in giving a particular interpretation to general notifications, the wider meaning of which, however, will be sufficiently understood in India and in Russia. In India they are doubtless meant to serve as a reminder that our finance must depend upon our policy, and that it may be necessary ere long to ask the community to make some sacrifice for security's sake. In Russia they will not be interpreted amiss if they are understood as implying that the Indian Government will be fully prepared to adapt its financial measures to its political and military necessities. Whatever the precise significance of these passages may be, they give to the Budget of the first year of Lord Dufferin's administration a special and very remarkable character.

The Budget is not free from disappointments. We should have expected that it would have promised more in the matter of railway extension than it has done. But the hand of the India Office is still upon the Government of India, and all that it will itself be able to do for railways this year will be to allot an unnamed portion of half a million sterling which has been allocated for the threefold purpose of improving railway communications, constructing frontier roads, and strengthening the defences of Aden and of certain harbours in India. Now, the contribution of the Indian Government to the cost of the proposed works at Aden will be £64,000. If Bombay is included amongst the other harbours whose defences are to be strengthened—and there is none more urgently in need of it—then it may be well to remember that the estimates which have been prepared for that purpose range from £700,000 to two millions sterling. How much of the £500,000, then, will remain for the improvement of railway communications when the defences of Aden and other Indian harbours have been provided for, and the frontier roads have been completed? Will there remain, for instance, the six, seven, or eight lakhs which would suffice for the Bharsi-road Railway? There will, at the best, be little to spend, and it will be better so to lay out that little that there may be something to show for it, than to fritter it away in invisible and impalpable improvements here and there of which nothing will be heard. But there are minor works of extension and improvement which might be effected without any special allocation in the Budget. The question is once more asked why State railways that are paying well should not, out of their surplus earnings, be allowed to undertake works of extension and improvement? The East Indian Railway, it appears, has lost heavily, but there are State lines in other parts of India which are paying well, and which would pay better if they were allowed more liberty in this direction. But it seems almost hopeless to look for any subsidiary works of this kind to be sanctioned at present. While the India Office still stands in the way of the Nagpore and Bengal line, we can scarcely expect that the Public Works Department will greatly interest itself in minor undertakings. The matter of primary concern is, however, not so much expenditure as revenue. It is of some importance to know that the salt revenue is progressing, and that there is a continuous increase in savings bank deposits. These are, so far as they go, signs of an improvement in the condition of the people generally. But no one would yet care to introduce "elasticity of revenue" into the phraseology of Indian finance, and there is nothing in Sir Auckland Colvin's exposition of the trade and finances of the country to encourage the belief that it will for some time to come acquire the property of expansiveness. We may trust that things will be no worse, that exchange will not fall much further, that a return of peace in China will bring in its train a return of trade, that the wheat trade will recover its earlier activity, and that there may be something like a general revival. But in respect to most of these things our hopes have little visible ground to rest upon. Where, for instance, are we to look for the favouring influences which will improve the rate of exchange? Sir Auckland Colvin does not indicate them; possibly if he dealt in detail with the subject he would give reasons for fearing lest the rate should grow worse instead of better during the coming year. Looking at the situation all round, there is more than enough to justify the caution of his forecast.

THE indications that peace will be preserved are becoming stronger every day. The fact is in itself satisfactory, but the extent of the concessions made to the Russians are, as we see, already beginning to be the occasion of sharp criticism on the Government. Mr. Gladstone is blamed by the London press for the looseness of his diplomacy, inasmuch as he has entered into a compromise with the Russians with regard to the temporary occupation of debateable ground without consulting the Ameer, the integrity of whose frontier is at stake. This censure is captious, because the Ameer has himself placed the sole management of his foreign relations in the hands of the British Government, which is bound to do the best it can to secure his interest. This is what has been done on the present occasion, and it would have been folly to have precipitated a war with Russia on a mere question of etiquette. It appears that an agreement has been entered into that both parties will evacuate debateable territory. What the debateable territory is remains, however, to be determined. Our London correspondent informs us that Mr. Gladstone made a statement in the House of Commons that the demand of the British Government, that Russia should retire from the positions occupied by her troops to the south of Sarakhs has lapsed, as Russia has claimed the right to occupy those positions. The phrase is peculiar, but the meaning is clear enough. Russia refused to withdraw, and to avert a collision the British Government has waived the demand for which there has been substituted an agreement that neither side should advance pending the negotiations. The Russian version of this agreement is given in a telegram from M. de Giers to London, which says that pending the action of the Boundary Commission the Russian troops will not advance further unless the Afghans make an advance or disturbances take place at Penjdeh. He adds that fresh orders have been given to the Russian officers to avoid a collision. The fact of the agreement may be accepted without qualification, and the negotiations can now be carried on with every prospect of a pacific solution. With regard to the abandonment of the demand of the British Government that the Russians should retire to the north of the Sarakhs line, all that can be said is that it served the purpose for which it was probably made. It served to direct the attention of the Russians to the fact that they had already gone a great deal further south of that line than was politically or strategically safe. But the Government could never have seriously expected that the Russians would think it advisable to accede to the demand so unexpectedly made. We have already shown that it was no part of the Afghan case, as presented by the British Government, that Afghanistan extended to Sarakhs. Our contention was that Sarakhs was Persian, and it was with a view to secure that strategic position and all that it involved in the safe keeping of Persia that the British Government proposed in 1882 to delimitate the Perso-Russian frontier. The Russian Government declined that proposal, stating that if Russia found it necessary to define her frontier on that side she would do so with Persia, but M. de Giers suggested that as England had the control of the external relations of Afghanistan England and Russia might delimitate the Russo-Afghan frontier so as to avert the possibility of misunderstandings in that quarter. That suggestion was the origin of the present Boundary Commission, and the complications which have arisen. There is little doubt that Pul-i-Khatun, which is about a third of the distance southwards between Sarakhs and Herat, is the point at which British diplomacy will endeavour to place a limit to the Russian extension in that direction. The Russians are now to the south of Pul-i-Khatun, and it appears that their claim to a right to occupy the positions which they hold is to be discussed. With regard to Penjdeh, where disturbances must not break out on pain of a Russian advance still further, the Afghans are in possession, having a garrison there of some five hundred men. The Russians allege that the place was never in the hands of the Afghans until they occupied it in May last, it having been up to that time a sort of running point for the Mervian Turkomans. If Russia will now agree to a frontier line which will leave Penjdeh to the Afghans, and make Pul-i-Khatun the border town on the Hari Rud, she will probably hear nothing more of the Sarakhs line; but if she insist upon the ethnographical frontier which will bring her outposts in positions within forty miles of Herat, she will probably have to fight for Sarakhs.

THE following changes will, we understand, be made in the Educational Department on the retirement of Mr. W. A. Russell, Educational Inspector Southern Division, which takes place in a few days. Mr. Kirkham, Educational Inspector Central Division, will be confirmed in the 2nd grade of the Educational Department, and Mr. F. G. Selby will be promoted to the 3rd grade and act in the 2nd grade, as Principal of the Deccan College, during the absence of Mr. Oxenham. Mr. S. V. Patwardhan will be appointed to the inspectorship vacated by Mr. Russell, and another native graduate of the University will be appointed acting Inspector of the North-East Division during the absence of Mr. Jacob.

MR. W. E. HART ON "ENGLISH EPICS."

YESTERDAY afternoon Mr. W. E. Hart, B. A., Chief Judge of the Small Cause Court, delivered a lecture on "English Epics" at the Sassoon Institute. His Excellency the Governor presided.

Sir James Fergusson in opening the proceedings said.—I understand that it is customary on these occasions to introduce the lecturer, and as I have been advertised to take the chair this afternoon it is my duty, but it is hardly necessary for me to introduce Mr. Hart to you. The subject has been variously announced in some quarters as a lecture upon Ethics, but it is really a lecture upon English Epics—a subject very congenial and suitable to the lecturer. I am sure we shall all derive great advantage from hearing it. (Applause.)

The lecturer said.—As you must find me out sooner or later, I may as well make a clean breast of it at once, and admit that I have brought you here under false pretences. In announcing my subject to be "English epics" I purposely abstained from disclosing exactly what I meant. I must now confess that you will hear nothing, or next to nothing, from me of those poems wherein our present laureate has treated with such delicacy and grace the legends of "The Blameless King" and "that great order of the Table Round." I shall not even touch, unless by way of most cursory mention, on those utterances of the "God-gifted organ voice of England" which told

Of man's first disobedience, and the fruit
Of that forbidden tree, whose mortal taste
Brought death into the world, and all our woe.

These, no doubt, are in the front rank of the epic songs of England—I had well nigh said of the world. But I can say nothing about them which you have not learnt and have not felt for yourselves. In the short time at our disposal I wished to tell you something that to some at least of you should have the choice of novelty. But I have heard so many people, not otherwise qualified for a penitentiary (laughter), declare that they "can't bear Chaucer because he is so old-fashioned and so unintelligible," that I feared if you knew I proposed to introduce you to a literature some of which preceded Chaucer's by nearly twice as many years as his did ours, and was composed in a language which to the Englishman of Chaucer's day would have seemed even more antiquated and unintelligible than the *Romaunt of the Rose* or *Troylus and Cryseyde* are to the Englishmen of to-day, I should have to face that beggarly array of empty benches so depressing to the spirits of a public lecturer. (Laughter.) I therefore resorted to the concealment I have confessed. But if I succeed in treating the subject in a manner not wholly devoid of interest, I trust I may throw myself on your mercy, to hold that the fraud to which I plead guilty was a pious one. (Laughter and applause.) The first Englishmen who found their way to the shores of England, continued the lecturer, were certain piratical invaders from among the wild heathen tribes that occupied the north coast of Germany. Of literature, as we understand the word in the sense of written books, they had none. But they did possess what, for want of a better term, must be called a literature of legendary compositions handed down from generation to generation by oral tradition. As is usual with primitive nations, these were poetical in form. That is, they followed with tolerable regularity certain fixed rules of composition, though they neither possessed the complicated prosody of the classical metres nor cultivated the wealth of musical rhymes, which at a later period characterised the poetry of Southern Europe. The characteristic feature of these poems is the rule of alleteration, whereby two emphatic words in the first half of the line, or pair of lines, and one in the second must begin with the same letters. In subject these poems seem all to have more or less approached what we understand by the epic type. That is, they consisted in the narrative of the signal achievements of exalted personages, generally gods or heroes of Teutonic mythology. Sometimes they celebrated the adventures of princes of human birth, and of more nearly contemporary, if not precisely of historical, renown. But in one and all, as might be expected, of the favourite poems of the hardy warrior race in which they had their birth, the virtues most praised are boldness in the fight and liberality towards friends; the deeds most extolled are those wrought in the battle's brunt, or in despite of the forces of nature, or even of supernatural powers. How they came into existence might be gathered from one of the earliest specimens we possess, called the *Scop of Widsith*, which simply meant "The poem of the wide-ranger." This wide-ranger, remarked the lecturer, seems to have been the first of the race of "globe-trotters" with whom we have since been so familiar in Bombay. Like the rest of the fraternity, he went everywhere and saw everything. Like the rest of the fraternity, he published an account of his travels on his return home. And like the rest of the fraternity he would seem to have been remarkable rather for his activity than his accuracy. In fact, in such trifles as history, geography and ethnology the poor wide-ranger would seem to have got himself more than ordinarily mixed. Among the monarchs whose courts he had visited were "Alexander, the mightiest of all mankind," "Attila ruler of the Huns," and "Cæsar, who governed the Greeks!" His travels are alleged to have extended from Huns, Goths, Swedes, Danes, Angles and Saxons, to the Burgundians, Italy, the Greeks and Cæsar, Israelites, Hebrews, Indians, Egyptians, Medes and Persians. As the poem was not reduced to writing till many years after the Teutonic invasion of Britain, probably many lines, and even passages had been interpolated by the copyist. But making allowances for all these additions, whether we regarded it as a true chronicle of the adventures of an actual person or as an imaginary description, typical of the labours and rewards of wandering singers, we had left a rude rythmetical composition sung by a professional gleeman, in which he celebrated the valour and liberality of the kings by whose bounty he profited, and who requited his tuneful labours with a more substantial return, in the shape of "a ring," "a collar of beaten gold," or "a gift of four lands;" while he was honoured by the nobles assembled in the banquet hall for his sweet voice and his skill on the harp. From the rythmetical chronicle of the achievements of the prince on whose bounty he depended for his livelihood, chanted by the gleeman to the accompaniment of his harp for the amusement of the courtiers at their carousals, which could only have a personal and temporary interest, would naturally grow the legendary epic of wider and more enduring interest which had for its theme the fabled deeds of some mythical hero of antiquity. Such is the *Lay of Beowulf*, the oldest English epic that has come down to us. Having sketched the great deeds and death of its hero in conflict with a fire dragon, the lecturer observed that as we have it now, this epic also betrayed traces of interpolations by monkish or monk-taught copyists. But these are easily separable from the main body of the original composition. What remains is valuable not only as a specimen of Teutonic poetry and a picture of Teutonic life in the days of the Saxon invasion of England, but as a poem beautiful in itself. Some had looked on the story of Beowulf's encounters with Grendel, the man fiend, and his mother as symbolising the danger to human life arising out of the construction of residences near a large swamp. Beowulf in that case, the lecturer pointed out, would become a sort of sanitary commissioner or enlightened town councillor of the day. (Laughter.) Of course, continued Mr. Hart, it is easy for misapplied modern ingenuity to distort the simple utterances of antiquity into allegorical symbols of deep import. But if we ask ourselves the simple question whether it was likely that the old northern gleeman of the 4th or 5th century knew and appreciated enough of the principles of sanitation to compose an allegory descriptive of a sanitary reformer effecting a great drainage scheme. (renewed laughter). I think we shall have little difficulty in arriving at the conclusion that the *Lay of Beowulf* is nothing more than it pretends to be—something of the nature of what children call "a fairy tale" descriptive of what Mr. Crummles would have called "the terrific combats" of a brave mythical prince with supernatural monsters. The lecturer reminded his audience that during the period that followed the invasion of the first Englishmen there was little time for the growth of a literary class to record the existing poems or compose fresh ones. At last came the missionary priests led by St. Augustine, to whom the lecturer attributed the Christian glosses interpolated in the old heathen epics. These he thought were introduced of set purpose, not from vanity or stupidity, but for the instruction or religious benefit of the new converts. The copyists were proselytisers first and scholars afterwards. Probably they would have preferred to sweep away these heathen lays, with all their wild, warring, drinking gods and heroes, their goblins, giants, elves, and spirits, their water fiends and demons of the mountain, wood, and moor, and to substitute in their stead the tale of God's love for his creatures, the story of the gospel of peace, and legends of the lives of the holy saints. But they appreciated the wisdom and truth of the parable, told by the founder of their religion, of the man who having drunk old wine deserveth not new, for he saith "The old is better," and finding that the *scops* of the gleeman, which constituted what stood in the place of a popular literature, had struck so deep a root in the hearts of their hearers that they could not be pulled up and cast away, they wisely determined to graft on their wild stock slips from a better fruited tree. The members of this new literary class also produced compositions of their own, in which in like manner they tried to popularize their instruction among the less learned mass of their countrymen, by conveying it in the form which they knew to be most acceptable to the general mind. Hence arose a new class of epic in which Christian subjects and the deeds of Biblical heroes are treated much in the style of the old heathen lay. The origin of this religious epic is explained by Bede in the story of Cædmon—a man notoriously slow of wit and unready of speech, who was commanded in a vision to sing the beginning of the created world. He, to whom the gift of song had been long denied, broke forth into a hymn. This form of composition, which he would seem to have given an impulse, continued for some two centuries. Though, as the lecturer illustrated from a poem of the eighth century, the brave Teuton spirit shows itself in passages, in a manner suggestive of the old war horse, harnessed to a cart, neighing at the sound of a passing trumpet, the author is no more gleeman in a cowl, reciting the verses he has composed since he took to religious poetizing. He is a poet filled with an enthusiastic passion essentially religious, an abiding awe of the power of God and a loving trust in His goodness, which find continual expression in every varying phrase of his reverent conceptions on the character and attributes of the godhead. The following speech, put into the mouth of Satan shortly before his fall, the lecturer thought, would even bear comparison, in more than one respect, with the well-known parallel passage in *Paradise Lost*; the extract for the sake of easier comparison having been rendered by Mr. Hart into the same metre or blank verse :—

"Why shall I toil?" said he. "No need is mine
To have Him for my head. With mine own hands
I can like wonders work. Wide power have I
To make a mightier throne, to build for me
A higher one in heaven. Why do His best,
And for His favour sue? Why bend the knee
To Him in fealty, seeing I like Him
A God, as great may yet myself become?
Strong comrades stand by me, who in the strife,
Heroes stern-hearted, will not fail their help.
Unchallenged warriors, me their chief they chose.
Such may one call to counsel, and with such
May captive take his train. My fervent friends
Are they, and faithful in their thoughts of them
The captain I may bear my sovereign sway.
Throughout this realm, and ill-beseems it me
That I in aught, for any good, should cringe
To God. I will not longer live His slave!"

Passages like these, to be found throughout these religious epics, are expressive of the mythological imagination of the older heathen lay than the religious conception of the later Christian hymn. The lecturer pointed out the changes in the phraseology of the popular literature, such as the use in the later religious epics of similes, elaborated with detail of imagery, introduced as an episodal ornament to the main composition. He also drew attention to the commencement of a change in the structure of English verse and to the tendency to relax the rule of alliteration. Here then, he thought, we saw just dawning on the horizon the first glimmerings of that glorious light which was afterwards to shine forth pre-eminently the sun of our poetry. With resumption of the national independence, after the Danish rule came to an end, a fresh impetus was given to the cultivation of the national literature, but at the same time a taste was imported for French forms of literature. Subsequently the long and deadly struggle in the field of Hastings, the lecturer quoted as an apt illustration of the effect of the Norman literature upon the English. Harold and his brothers standing shoulder to shoulder in a desperate attempt to stem the last rush of the victorious Normans and dying there in their place because they would not yield nor flee, symbolized the giant spirit of the old Teutonic age which found its first expression in the old heathen epic of the *Lay of Beowulf*. The Normans, wagers of a holy war, and embodying the ideas of order, discipline, and endurance, symbolized the spirit of the age of chivalry, which found expression in that very song to the strains of which they rushed to victory or death, the Christian epic of the *Song of Roland*. The lecturer made his meaning clear by contrasting two somewhat parallel passages, descriptive of the death of the hero, from the two poems, and dwelt on the differences they exhibited. The English epic owes to the French a further impulse in that direction in which it had independently started towards the formation of a smoother and more purely metrical verse. Hence, said the lecturer in conclusion, it will derive a new inspiration and a new shape. And though it must pass through centuries of development and change, and suffer various treatment at the hands of poets so different as Layamon, Gower, Chaucer, and Lydgate before it reaches a stage at which its language will be generally intelligible to the ordinary Englishman of to-day, yet it has now reached the stage where we can see that the *Paradise Lost* and the *Idylls of the King* are become a possibility. (Loud applause.)

At the conclusion of the lecture the Governor said.—I am sure I shall rightly judge of your wishes if I propose a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Hart for his very interesting and instructive lecture. (Applause.) The wide range of his reading makes all his lectures very valuable: I am very sorry that my other engagements have not permitted me to hear more than this one. But in various parts of the world we have had opportunities of tracing how the legends of nations are carried on. I may mention a very remarkable circumstance that came to my knowledge when Governor of New Zealand. The old men of the Maori tribes who five hundred years before had migrated to New Zealand from one of the islands of the Pacific Ocean were accustomed to maintain the histories of their race, including the names of those who had come in certain canoes, the names of the canoes, and so forth, by joining to each other the stories of the past, which were thus preserved from one generation to another. That may perhaps account to some of us for the manner in which the oldest stories of the world were handed down until they were finally embodied in books. But Mr. Hart has to-night delved into a little-known stratum of national lore, and I think it cannot fail to be instructive to us, not only as regards the particular ancient type of poetry which he has evolved, but also as showing how some of the later and more famous epics were derived like Shakspeare's plays from still earlier labours in the same field, because naturally there is hardly anything in the world that is not in connection with something in early ages. So it may be that the sublime conception of Milton may have been founded on older labours in the same field, which gradually had become free from pagan deformities and moulded in a more civilised and Christian style. I am sure we are all greatly indebted to Mr. Hart for his kind effort in our behalf. (Applause.)

Mr. Forde, the president of the Institute, in proposing a vote of thanks to the Governor, expressed the hope if Sir James Fergusson visited Bombay in the time of the Exhibition, that the Institute would have a hall constructed that would be more fit for him to preside in. (Applause.)

This terminated the proceedings.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

THE following were the scores made by members of C. Company for the Wyer Cup yesterday :—

Names	500 yds.	800 yds.	Total.
Sgt. J. E Keess.	27	27	54
Cpl. C.H. Buttler	25	28	53
L-c. E. Thomas...	33	19	52
Vol. T. Thomas..	28	18	46
,, T. McDowell	29	17	46
,, C. A. Engle..	24	2	26
,, F. Skinner...	9	2	11
Add	9	0	9
Totals......	184	113	297

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TELEGRAMS.

THE RUSSO-AFGHAN QUESTION.

ENGLAND'S AGREEMENT WITH RUSSIA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 18.

Mr. Gladstone made a statement in the House of Commons last night with reference to the evacuation of the debateable territory. The right hon. gentleman said that England's demand that Russia should withdraw from the positions occupied by her to the south of Sarakhs has lapsed, as Russia claimed the right to occupy them.

The Earl of Kimberley in the House of Lords repeated the statement that the Russians claimed the right to continue to hold the positions now in their occupation south of Sarakhs. His lordship added that the agreement between England and Russia did not involve the retention of these positions by the Russians for an indefinite length of time.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, MARCH 18.

Mr. Gladstone, in answer to a question in the House of Commons, said that M. de Giers, replying to a request from the British Government to confirm the agreement that no further advance should be made pending the action of the Boundary Commission, had telegraphed last night as follows:—"The Russian troops will not advance beyond their present positions unless the Afghans make an advance, or disturbances take place at Penjdeh. The orders previously given to the Russian commanders to avoid a conflict have again been repeated."

THE INDIAN BUDGET.*

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 17.

The net estimated cost of the army in India for 1885-86, excluding war charges and receipts, is £14,881,000, or a little below fifteen million pounds, which may be considered about the normal military expenditure in India and England. The above sum provides for the estimated cost of the British army serving in India, the sanctioned number at present being more nearly complete than at any time during the five years immediately preceding the Afghan war.

Dealing with the army expenditure in India, there is a net increase of £36,200, which is explained by the fact that under a grant for regimental pay and allowances there is an increase of £18,600, due to the rates of exchange for the British troops in 1885-86 having been fixed at 1s. 7½d., the rate for 1884-85 being 1s. 8d.

There is also a large increase in the purchase of country-brewed beer.

The increase is counterbalanced by corresponding reductions in the home charges. Under the head of ordnance establishments, stores, and camp equipage there is an increase of £22,115, consequent upon the outturn of small arms and ammunition at the factories having to be largely increased to replace stores which were condemned. There is an increase of £36,169 for miscellaneous services, chiefly consequent on the provision of £20,000 for land required in connection with new redoubts in course of construction at Lucknow.

The grant for Volunteers shows an increase of about £14,000, while there is a reduction of £28,532 under the head of Commissariat establishments, &c.

As regards home charges the gross estimate for 1885-86 is lower than in any year since 1873-74. The charges for the Indian troop service is very low. The estimated charge for stores is lower than it has been for nineteen years, the result being due to economical administration, and the substitution of country products and manufactures, and malt liquor for stores hitherto imported from England.

Whatever may be the case in the future, at the close of 1884-85 the total net military charges between India and England were lower than they have been in the past ten years, and this is effected without prejudice to the efficiency, or reduction in the aggregate strength.

The Government of India is not responsible for the additional expenditure caused by changes of organisation in the British Army.

The Secretary of State's drawings have been taken at a figure which quotes on assumption that £2,225,000 true sterling will be raised in England by way of a loan, and that £481,200 will be recovered in England on account of sums advanced in India towards the expedition to Suakim.

The main features of the coming year are: First, it will give effect in the budget to the measures recommended at the instance of the Government of India by the Parliamentary Committee for the construction of railways, with such further development as the circumstances of the time may render necessary. Secondly, that it compels us, owing to temporary stagnation in the wheat and rice trade, to take the estimates for railway and customs receipts at a considerably lower figure than those which in a normal year we should look for. Thirdly, that we have been compelled, owing to the fall in the value of silver, to take so low a rate as 1s. 7d. for exchange.

The Statement concludes with an analysis of the financial situation in the following terms:—"The year commences with a surplus which is more or less considerable, according as grants for capital expenditure are included in or excluded from our calculations. If during the ensuing year we are not called upon to submit to any material increase of expenditure the estimates, based as they are on a very low rate of exchange and a very moderate calculation as to the revival of our trade, may, I think, be trusted to bear the test of trial. Should trade revive or exchange become more favourable we shall have resources ample to meet our estimated expenditure. On the other hand, it is impossible to say whether additional expenditure may not in the course of the year have to be provided for, exceeding the limits of any addition which our revenues may reasonably hope to derive from the strengthening of our railway receipts or from an improvement in our exchange. To put it in other words, heavily as we are weighted from the two causes above indicated, there is no reason why our resources should not fully suffice to meet all normal expenditure during 1885-86; but if abnormal expenditure, whether of a temporary or a permanent kind, is forced upon us, our estimates, even should they be strengthened by a more favourable combination of exchange and trade, may very probably prove unequal to meet it. It is to be hoped that the financial prosperity, the good harvests, and undisturbed peace which have of late years been accorded to us will continue; but it is necessary to state clearly the position in which, owing to the concurrence of a variety of unfavourable conditions, we find ourselves placed, in order that considerations which inevitably presented themselves when the estimates were being framed may be fully explained to the public, and that we may not be charged, should difficulties increase upon us, with having taken too sanguine a view of our position."

*This portion of our correspondent's telegram was delayed through mutilation and irregular delivery.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 17.

The Financial Statement for the year 1885-86 is published in the *Gazette* in the form of a minute by Sir Auckland Colvin. The minute commences by stating that the three years 1882-83, 1883-84, and 1884-85 have between them given a surplus of revenue over expenditure of about £1,378,000, and that exceptional circumstances apart, the normal increase of revenues has been found to balance the ordinary expenditure, and has justified the abolition of the import duties and the lowering of the salt tax. On the other hand, attention has of late been drawn, even more seriously than in former years, to the consequences of a further depreciation in the value of silver. For the first time a rate of exchange no higher than 1s. 7d. has been taken, and the prospects of exchange for the future are by no means encouraging. Hence the question arises whether the status established by the reforms above alluded to will prove sufficient, in view of these and of difficulties which can be foreseen, connected not only with the state of the currency, but also with the measures necessary for the development and protection of the country.

The minute says:—"The experience which we shall gain during the ensuing year as to the effect upon our estimates of the several considerations I have indicated will probably be invaluable in adding to the means at our disposal for forming a final opinion upon this point—a point which obviously depends not in the least on the adequacy or otherwise of the financial resources provided us in their relation to the state of affairs which existed at the commencement of the decade; but on the consideration whether affairs are not passing into a new phase which was then, though not unforeseen, less imminent, which could not therefore be taken into immediate consideration, but which should it now arrive must be met on the lines of the policy then adopted; and in conformity with the principles by which it was inspired."

The accounts for 1883-84 show a surplus of £1,387,496. It is briefly explained that this surplus is partly due to an increase of revenue over expenditure, but in considerable part to the collection of more than half a million of land revenue in 1883-84 which ordinarily would have fallen to 1884-85, and to the removal of £325,000 from the revenue accounts under the orders of the Secretary of State in connection with the Indus Flotilla and the Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway.

The revised estimates for 1884-85 show a deficit of £716,200. This deficit is attributed in part to the accelerated payment of land revenue abovementioned, and in part to the fact that land revenue amounting to £343,900 which should have been ordinarily collected in 1884-85 has been suspended until the ensuing year on account of partial failure of the monsoon and in consequence of damage to the crops in the Presidencies of Bombay and Madras. For the rest, the deficit on the revised estimates is partly due to the great falling off during the year in railway receipts, especially those of the East Indian Railway, in consequence of the stagnation of the wheat trade. The East Indian Railway receipts were £418,800 less than were estimated.

Customs also have fallen off by £259,500, owing to the depression in the rice trade.

On the other hand, a sum of £593,600 larger than that which was estimated on account of opium expenditure had to be provided during the current year in consequence of the extraordinary yield of opium.

Finally, there was provided from revenue during the year on account of capital expenditure on frontier railways the sum of £118,500.

Attention is drawn to the fact that exchange, which had been taken at £3,538,100, is shown in the revised estimates at £3,252,000, or £285,200 less than the estimated figure, as the Secretary of State was enabled to supplement his bills by drawing on the resources at his disposal in England.

The minute enters at considerable length into the course of trade during 1884-85, and illustrates the decline in the quantity and value of exports of most of the principal articles of Indian produce, especially drawing attention to the depression of the wheat and the rice trade.

After furnishing figures illustrating the abnormal quantity of the opium crops in 1884-85, and calling attention to the progressive increase in the consumption of salt, in deposits in savings banks, and the imports of gold, it passes on to an analysis of the detailed figures of the revised estimates of 1884-85, and thence to the budget estimates of 1885-86.

The budget estimates of 1885-86 are as follows:—Revenue £72,090,400; expenditure £71,582,300; surplus £508,100. The minute explains that a sum of £585,000 has been allotted from revenue for capital expenditure on railways and for harbour defence works in the ensuing year, and that this sum would otherwise have formed part of the surplus of revenue over expenditure. On the other hand, it points out that the figure of £585,000 has been omitted from the estimates, as the drawings of the Secretary of State will be reduced this year by a sum yielding a saving of exchange to the above amount. This saving however, is apparent only, arising from the fact that expenditure, so far as it is effected in pounds sterling in England by means of sums made available there to the Secretary of State, is not represented at its true exchange value in the year's accounts.

The minute then goes on to say that the main features of the coming year are four. First, that it will give effect in the budget to the measures recommended at the instance of the Government of India by the Parliamentary Committee for the construction of railways, with such further development as the circumstances of the time render imperative. Secondly, that it compels us, owing to the temporary stagnation of the wheat and rice trade, to take estimates for our railway and customs receipts at a considerably lower figure than those which in a normal year we should look for. Thirdly, that we have been compelled, owing to the fall in the value of silver, to take so low a rate as 1s. 7d. for our exchange. Finally, that we have devoted the sum of £500,000 above mentioned from our revenues for the improvement of our railway communications, besides certain further subsidiary sums for frontier roads, and the defences of Aden and of certain harbours in India.

It deals at considerable length with the four points above noticed, and then proceeds to an analysis of the detailed estimates of 1885-86. The railway and customs estimates have been framed with due regard to the present depression in trade. The number of chests of opium to be sold in 1886 will be announced hereafter. The prospects of the crop in the ground are good. The average price of Bengal opium has been taken at under Rs. 1,250 per chest. The opium reserve on the 31st December, 1885, is intimated to be 18,297 chests. The rate of exchange for 1885-86 has been taken at 1s. 7d. Provision is made for the remittance of £13,773,700 to the Secretary of State in 1885-86. The annual loan for public works will be raised in England, though no pledge is given. It is stated that all expenditure connected with the expedition to Suakim, other than ordinary expenditure, such as would have been borne had the troops remained in India, will be defrayed by the English Government. The cash balance, including India and England, on the 31st March, 1885, is estimated at £14,133,147, and on the 31st March, 1886, at £12,900,647.

THE RAWAL PINDI CAMP.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MARCH 18.

Lieutenant Goad, 12th Bengal Cavalry, joins the Viceroy's staff for the Rawal Pindi assemblage.

Return tickets are being issued by the Punjab Northern State Railway for the assemblage at reduced rates.

The Ameer is stated to have arrived at Gundamuk.

A DEFAMATION CASE.

The case of defamation which has caused considerable sensation in the Punjab has just terminated, resulting in a sentence of one month's imprisonment on Mohurram Ali Chishti, editor and proprietor of the *Raffkhi Hind*, for defaming Rao Bahadur Dewan Dass Mull, honorary magistrate, Lahore.

CENSUS ENUMERATIONS.

A conference has now assembled in Lahore with the object of consulting as to the uniform treatment of castes at the next census. The officers appointed to confer are Mr. Ibbetson, Director of Public Instruction, Punjab; Mr. Nesfield, Director of Public Instruction, Lucknow; and Mr. Risley, Civil Service, Bengal Secretariat.

MADRASSEES AND THE RAWAL PINDI CAMP.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 17.

It is stated that some natives of position in Southern India do not regard with favour the honour proposed to be done to the Ameer at Rawal Pindi. It is held by them that the Pindi camp will show the value of Afghanistan to England, rather than the value of England to Afghanistan. They submit that it is derogatory to the reigning princes, to the native nobility, and to native society generally, that so much effort should be made to attract the Ameer to the side of England, while nothing is done to afford India an opportunity of proving her loyalty to the Suzerain.

MADRAS EDITORS AND THE GOVERNMENT.

A meeting of the editors of several vernacular papers has been held at the *Hindu* office; the object being to impress upon the editors of the vernacular papers published in the town and the mofussil the necessity of moderation in their criticisms of Government. Several spoke at considerable length about the necessity of moderation, and also about the many privileges which the people of India enjoy as Her Majesty's subjects. It was resolved that every care should be taken by native editors in the use of language against the Government at this juncture; that correct information in mild language should be laid before the public; and that they should meet once in a month to consider such matters as may be brought before them. The meeting dispersed with hearty thanks for many invaluable privileges and rights which the press and people enjoy under Her Majesty's Government.

THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT IN MADRAS.

It is probable that the Madras Volunteer Artillery will be increased to two batteries, as recruits are coming in large numbers.

THE MADRAS UNIVERSITY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 18.

A convocation of the University was held this evening, Mr. Grant Duff being present as Chancellor. Diplomas were presented to 1 M.L., 29 B.L's, 1 M.D., 1 M.B. and C.M., 4 L.M.S's, 3 B.C.E's, 6 M.A's, and 168 B.A's. There were two Mahomedan graduates. Last year there were none.

The Hon. P. O'Sullivan, the retiring Advocate-General, delivered an address to the students, encouraging them by stating his belief that openings for educated natives would increase with education, especially in connection with medical science. He pointed out that Madras was not singular in producing more graduates than could at present find suitable employment, for such was the case in other countries. Government, he said, were going to close the service to others than graduates after the 1st of May. The best efforts of the educated men of this country were necessary to develope its resources for its increasing population. Local self-government was doing much for the benefit of the people, especially by the extension of education.

MURDER AND DACOITY IN RANGOON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MARCH 18.

A daring dacoity with murder was committed in the house of a Shan in the Kemendine quarter on Monday night. The proprietor, who was thought to be wealthy, recently returned from Siam with jewels and money. Fifteen men with their faces blackened shot him with a revolver, afterwards cutting him with dhas. He died instantaneously. Another man has been removed to hospital in a precarious condition from eleven wounds. The booty was small. No apprehensions have been effected. The police of this quarter are under a Burmese inspector. Their anaction and incompetence are severely condemned by public opinion.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE SEIZURE OF CONTRABAND OF WAR BY THE FRENCH.

LONDON, MARCH 18.

Lord E. Fitzmaurice, replying to a question in the House of Commons last night, said that Government have made representations to France concerning the seizure of fifty tons of lead on board the Glenroy, and his lordship hoped that it would be restored.

THE EGYPTIAN FINANCE.

The Egyptian Convention for settling the financial question has been signed by the Powers.

OSMAN DIGMA.

SUAKIM, MARCH 17.

General Graham expects to make an advance against Osman Digma next week.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

PARIS, MARCH 17.

The commission to discuss the freedom of the Suez Canal meets here on the 30th instant.

INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, MARCH 18.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Nizam, with the outward English mails of the 6th instant, left here for Bombay at 3 this morning; and the same company's s. s. Nepaul, bound for Colombo and Calcutta, left at 12 noon to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, MARCH 17.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Cathay arrived here from Bombay this afternoon.

The Anchor Line s.s. Victoria left here for Bombay to-day.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 17.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats steady.

The London Cotton market has been steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	4⅜d.

The Manchester market has been flat.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper		75
4½ "		76½
3 "	Consols for account	98
3½ "	Sterling Loan	97⅝
4½ "	French Rentes	110¼
Bar Silver		49 1-16
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight		1s. 6⅜d.

Arrivals—Asia and Sheikh.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(MARCH 18.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, interrupted. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, interrupted. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Kurrachee 17. Turkish route interrupted between Bushire and Fao. Messages for Turkish route can be forwarded per mail steamers weekly over interrupted section of Persian Gulf cable. Next mail leaves on 20th at 2 p.m.

Suakim-Perim still interrupted.

Cable Perim-Maranham interrupted.

Anglo-American Company's cable Brest St. Pierre interrupted.

Private telegrams for Suakim must be in plain uncoded English, French, or Italian language. State messages may be in code, cypher, or plain language.

Cable Gibraltar Carcavellos right.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY, NIGHT, March 17.

10 p.m.	75·0

WEDNESDAY, March 18.

6 a.m.	73·5
10 a.m.	79·4
2 p.m.	80·6
4 p.m.	80·3

COMING EVENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Millowners Association, 3 p.m.

Band, B. V. R. Corps, Apollo-bunder, evening.

Consecration, Church of St. Nicolas, Prince's Dock, 6-30 p.m.

March 20.—Departure of Lord Randolph Churchill by the s. s. Gwalior.

" 21.—Freemasons' Jamsedi Naoroz Festival. Annual Inspection, Bombay Volunteers, 5 p.m.

" 23.—Horse Show at Ahmedabad.

" 25.—Farewell dinner to H. E. Sir James Fergusson at Byculla Club.

" 27.—Departure of H. E. the Governor for England.

" 31.—Arrival of Lord Reay by P. and O. s. s. Rosetta.

April 3.—Departure of T. R. H. the Duke and Duchess of Connaught for England.

" 9.—Annual Examination, School of Art.

AT the meeting of the Town Council yesterday, Mr. M. N. Banajee called attention to the fact that there was a general feeling among members of the Corporation to give an address of welcome to the in-coming Governor, Lord Reay, and moved that a sum not exceeding Rs. 150 be sanctioned to enable the Corporation to defray the necessary expenditure. Mr. Raghunath N. Khote having seconded the proposition, it was carried unanimously.

ADMIRAL SIR WILLIAM HEWITT has arrived in Bombay.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF has postponed his departure from Calcutta for Rawal Pindi to the 22nd inst.

PROPOSALS for organising the Reserves of the Native Army will, it is stated, be at once submitted to the home authorities; and the final adoption or rejection of the scheme proposed will depend upon the views taken by the Secretary of State and the Horse Guards.

ACTIVE preparations are in progress at Rawal Pindi for the reception of the Viceroy and Ameer, the troops, and visitors. The grand march past will take place on the Khanna plain, the camp on the Race Course being devoted to the durbar and receptions. The Viceroy's dwelling-tents will be on the opposite side of the Grand Trunk Road. It will be rather a push to get things ready; but the preparations are in good hands. Saturday, the 28th, has been fixed for the big day, though there might be reasons for putting it off till Easter Monday. The Commander-in-Chief's Camp is now being laid out on the British infantry parade ground. Gas is being provided for His Excellency, as well as for the Viceroy.

PRACTICAL evidence of our offensive and defensive alliance with the Ameer will be given him at Rawal Pindi by a substantial present of cannon, rifles, and ammunition. A complete heavy battery, consisting of two 40-pounders, two 25-pounders, two six-inch howitzers, with equipment and shot and shell, one mountain battery, and five thousand Snider rifles, with 2,500,000 cartridges, are in preparation for His Highness. The establishment at Fort William have been busy for days past in forwarding the ammunition to Pindi and in getting some of the guns ready. If Herat is to be properly fortified, heavy guns must be sent there, and the present gift should prove highly acceptable to the Ameer. Our alliance with Afghanistan, to be a real one, requires that its armament should be strengthened, even at the risk, in years to come, of our arms being used against us. But given a continuation of the strong policy now being pursued by Lord Dufferin, any fear of the Afghans going over to the enemy may be lightly regarded.

THE correspondent of the Allahabad paper with the Boundary Commission writes:—"I have heard a rumour of a recent collision between the Russians and Afghans near the Afghan outpost Sar-i-Yari, in which it would appear that the Russians were the aggressors. If there be any truth in this rumour it would tend to strengthen the report that Russia will send no Commission. Further intelligence proves the rumour to be a gross exaggeration. The Russians were merely seen in the neighbourhood of Sar-i-Yari and hostile demonstrations were made against them."

THE programme of the next ten days or week in connection with the Russo-Afghan question is sketched by an up-country paper as follows:—Lord Dufferin will explain to the Ameer what Russia claims, and how much of that claim England considers ought, and how much ought not, to be granted. The views of the Ameer and the Indian Government will then be sent home, and these, together with Sir Peter Lumsden's reports on the one hand and M. Lessar's on the other, will form the basis of the final diplomatic negotiations between the English and Russian Cabinets. That the Russian Government have never altogether abandoned that intention, seems clear from the statement of a correspondent with the Commission that, so late as last month, preparations for the General's reception at Sarakhs were still going on.

As a sign of the times, a Calcutta paper mentions that an order has been received in Calcutta from the Russian Government for the supply of certain Anglo-Native papers. No doubt the papers in question would at times afford reading of a highly interesting character to "The Scientific Section of the Technical Committee of the Ministry of Marine, Admiralty, St. Petersburg," from whom the order issues.

A CORRESPONDENT informs us that the outbreak of small-pox in Kashmere is growing serious. Natives are dying from the disease in considerable numbers in the Valley, and it would be well, in the interest of the public health, to have official information on the subject before the rush of visitors sets in for the season.

THIS season's kheddah operations in the Garo Hills have so far been most successful. Between the 7th January and the end of last month Mr. Sanderson and his party had succeeded in netting 161 wild elephants. Operations were still proceeding when the last report was received. The relative importance of the enterprise in the Garo Hills is shown by the fact that the recent extensive operations in Dera Dun only resulted in the capture of thirty-six live animals.

THE French Republic has selected Pondicherry for the chief coaling station, east of Suez, for the men-of-war and troop transports *en route* from France to the Far East, and *vice versa*, during the continuance of the Franco-Chinese war, and extensive preparations are being made by the local authorities to meet the expected demands for this new traffic. About 5,000 tons of patent fuel were imported on Government account last year and still remain in stock; and a large permanent building and two temporary sheds, capable of storing 10,000 or 12,000 tons more, are nearly completed, so that storage accommodation is provided for at least 15,000 tons. Several cargoes are on their way out, two being fully due, and the transports, conveying the 12,000 troops ordered as reinforcements for the army in China, are expected to call at Pondicherry shortly to take coals and fresh provisions.

THIS is the way in which the *Saturday Review* thinks most reasonable Liberals will address the Government at this juncture:—"*Cœteris paribus*, we like you best, but the *cœtera*, owing to your own fault, are not *paria*, and you must for the time, at any rate, make room for men whom we like less, but who are wanted to help England."

BISHOP WORDSWORTH, says *Truth*, has refused to accept the retiring pension of £1,500 a year, to which he became entitled on resigning the see of Lincoln; and he also declined the offer of Riseholme Palace as a residence during the remainder of his life. Such munificent liberality is entirely in accordance with the whole tenour of the Bishop's long and distinguished career.

THE *World* has for some time past made a dead set at the *Times*. In a recent article it declares that since the fortunes of that paper "have been directed by a little clique of priggish academics, whose ignorance of politics has the charm of freshness, under the guidance of a self-sufficient Liberal malcontent, it may be implicitly relied upon for certainty in misrepresentation and inaccuracy in forecast."

MR. LABOUCHERE has not a very high opinion of Radicals, though he is one himself. He says that in the main they are "unpractical fools. They are satisfied with proclaiming their principles, but they never seem to take any pains to see that effect be given to them. They almost invariably allow themselves to be humbugged at elections, and support candidates who flatter them with vague generalities, but who, when in Parliament, become sheep, cowering before the crack of the party whip. All this must be changed if Radicals are to be anything but well-meaning dolts, led about for years like the Israelites in the desert, and yet never reaching the Promised Land. It was only after Moses had died and had been succeeded by more practical men that the Israelites entered Canaan."

ONCE more the French flag floats over the spires of Strasburg. Such is the announcement proudly propagated by the whole French press. This fact does not, however, mean that the lost provinces have been restored to the French people; it is simply emblematic of what the *Pall Mall* considers a childish and theatrical phase in the French character. It would appear that a dyer of Strasburg succeeded in capturing some of the storks which, it is well known, are the pride of the town. He forthwith dyed the under part of the wings of the birds—the one wing red, the other blue, leaving the body to form the white or central portion of the French tricolour flag. This done, the birds were at once restored to freedom, and as they spread out their wings to regain their roosts they displayed all the colours of France. The fury of the German authorities was so great that at first they proposed to shoot these innocent standard-bearers; but ultimately wiser counsels prevailed. Fearing still further to alienate the sympathies of the Strasburg population, the authorities determined to trust to time and weather for the obliteration of this token of the French preferences of the annexed province.

SAYS the *St. James's Gazette*:—The Ameer of Afghanistan is going to visit India "at his own request." Suspicious and discontented Anglo-Indians will be relieved when he is safely back again at Kabul. It is no secret that Abdur Rahman's relations with his vassal nobles are "not cordial," as it is euphemistically put by the *Daily News*. He is said to be a strong ruler by his friends, and a tyrant by his enemies. At all events he has made himself obnoxious to many of his subjects. The Sirdars, whether they are turbulent feudal chiefs longing for renewed anarchy, or Afghan patriots "rightly struggling to be free" from the yoke of a despot, will not perhaps look forward with pleasure to his result. They may fly into rebellion before Abdul Rahman is well clear of the passes. It may even be that that potentate is not quite clear whether he will ever return. A palace at Calcutta and a pension paid quarterly have their charms, and may even seem preferable to acting as buffer at Kabul between two powerful rivals. And if Abdul Rahman should persist in abdicating, or anything of that sort, what a pretty field for dexterous diplomatists and pushing generals there would be beyond the mountains!

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT D. A. LAING, of the Cachar and Sylhet Mountain Rifles, has been granted ten months' leave, and Lieutenant James Kerr, of the same corps, one year's leave.

CAPTAIN J. MODGETT, Barrack-master, Fort William, has been transferred to the Sirhind-Lahore Circle of Military Works.

THE detachment 7th Bengal Cavalry at Calcutta for Viceregal duty will be moved to Allahabad on the departure of the Viceroy for Rawal Pindi.

THE following Bengal Commissariat officers have been ordered for duty at Rawal Pindi, for the Viceregal camp:—Major K. Patch, as Principal Officer, Major Hallett, Captain Hervey, Lieutenants Lyons-Montgomery, Foss, Cracroft, and Lucas.

OFFICIATING appointments have been made in the Bengal Commissariat Department in place of Lieutenant-Colonel R. Badcock, C.B., on special duty.

LIEUTENANT C. E. WEGG-PROSSER, 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade, has been granted fifteen months' leave to England on private affairs.

THE Government of India has declared the Judge Advocate-General's Department to be a graded one.

SURGEON-GENERAL CUNNINGHAM, Bengal service, has retired on an ordinary pension of £700, with an additional pension of £350 per annum.

MAJOR R. D. E. LOCKHART has been appointed to F Battery A Brigade Royal Horse Artillery, Meerut, and ordered to join.

CAPTAIN W. H. F. TAYLOR, Royal Artillery, Umballa, has been ordered to St. Thomas' Mount to join the No. 4 Battery 1st Brigade North Irish Division, into which he has been promoted.

CAPTAIN AND ADJUTANT C. T. E. METCALFE, 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade, has been granted leave to England for six months on private affairs.

LIEUTENANT J. D. PERKINS, the Liverpool Regiment, Wing Officer 43rd Assam Light Infantry, has been granted six months' leave to Calcutta to study the languages.

CAPTAIN J. A. MILEY, Military Account Department, ordnance and clothing examiner, Bengal, is proceeding on furlough for one year.

LIEUTENANT K. P. BURNE, 2nd Battalion the Seaforth Highlanders, Wing Officer, on probation 4th Bengal Infantry, has been granted six months' language leave to Lucknow.

CAPTAIN J. R. K. L. HEYLAND, Royal Artillery, has been ordered to England to join the No. 3 Battery 1st Brigade South Irish Regiment, into which he is promoted.

LIEUTENANT E. F. HOBLYN, Royal Artillery, has been ordered from Fort William to England to join the depôt, Northern Division.

LIEUTENANT R. L. MILNE, 2nd Battalion the Seaforth Highlanders, has been appointed to officiate as Garrison Quartermaster, Fort William, *vice* Captain Spencer, who has temporarily joined the 17th Bengal Infantry, for service in Egypt.

THE appointment of Adjutant of a Volunteer corps has been limited to five years.

THE military authorities have very properly taken steps to prevent the re-enlistment of Pathans who may have been dismissed from the service for misconduct. A General Order has been issued directing officers in command of regiments to send a carefully worded descriptive roll, in cases of dismissal, to all other regiments enlisting Pathans.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

CALCUTTA, March 17.—The barometer has risen throughout India, the increase being considerable in the north and slight in the peninsula. Readings are low over the Deccan, and high on the east and west coasts of the peninsula and in Arakan and Assam. The winds are generally light to moderate. They blow from the south and south-west on the east coast, from the north-west on the west coast, and from the west in the north. At inland stations the wind is variable. The weather is cloudy in Khandeish, the Central Provinces, and Lower Bengal; it is fine elsewhere. Temperature has fallen in Bombay; it is lower in Bengal; it has risen in most other places. The maximum is 103° at Kurnool. Heavy rain has fallen during a thunderstorm in Chittagong, and there have been showers at Sibsagar and Goalpara.

BOMBAY.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Booldana (s), from Calcutta; Brynglass (s), Newport; Gulf of Carpentaria (s), Rangoon; Clan Maclean (s), Mauritius; Madura (s), Suakim; Euryalus (s), Colombo; and May Free (s), from Colombo.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Bhundara (s), for Suakim; Abergeldi (s), Suakim; Pharos (s), Antwerp; Mameluke (s), Marseilles; and Fannie (s), Akyab.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO-BUNDER.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles at the Apollo-bunder to-day at 6 p.m.:—

Overture	To the Opera Le Macon	Auber.
Valse	Mein Schonster Tag in Berlion	Gung'l.
Grand Tinale	Arile	O.Bach.
Quadrille	Orphee Aux Enfers	Strauss.
Galop	Wings of Love	Meyder.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE GOVERNOR'S BAND.—This band will not play at the Esplanade bandstand this evening.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.—The statement of traffic for the week ending the 14th inst. shows an increase in receipts of Rs. 2,78,050.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The approximate return of traffic for the week ending the 14th inst. shows a decrease in receipts of Rs. 1,41,777.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Pharos left the dock on Tuesday; the s.s. Clan Drummond entered, and the s.s. Mameluke and Carthage left, it yesterday.

FOUND DROWNED.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Morgue, Cammateepoora, on the body of a Portuguese man, name unknown. Deceased was apparently about 40 years of age. His dead body was found floating in the sea off Boreebunder. An open verdict was returned.

DISASTROUS FIRE AT BHOSAWUL.—Intelligence has been received in Bombay by the G. I. P. Railway authorities that a fire broke out in their workshops at Bhosawul on Monday. Considerable damage was done to the workshops, and it is understood that the company's office has been totally destroyed, all the records having been lost.

MILITARY DESERTERS.—Inspector Cobb arrested two deserters named Robert Horner, a private in the 4th King's Own Regiment, now stationed at Poona, and Harry Mitchell, a private in the 14th King's Hussars, now at Madras, in the Elphinstone circle on Tuesday. They were placed before Mr. Ryan yesterday and were ordered to be delivered over to the military authorities to be dealt with by them.

THEFT.—Narayen Rama, a noted character, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee upon two charges of stealing two knives and a silver neck ornament, of the value of Rs. 3-10, the property of Curreembhoy Ookabhoy, a dealer in cutlery in Kharra Talao-street, and Nana Narayen, a butcher at Duncan-road. He was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE SALT-TAX.—The *Surat Akhbar* says that the Bombay Government has at last done justice to fishermen, who were hitherto unable to obtain and use one-fourth of the quantity of salt necessary for salting fish. The result was that a fisherman sold unsalted, and often putrid, fish to the people. In consequence of this, Government have directed that salt depôts should be opened on the shores of Bulsar and other places inhabited by fishermen, whence salt will be supplied them for fish-salting purposes without any or at comparatively low duty.

AN INGENIOUS THIEF.—Before Mr. Ryan Inspector Guider yesterday charged an old offender named Beewa Nika with trespass and theft. The accused about eight months ago stole a tin canister from a Marwaree. He had seen a cooly leave the canister full of ghee there, and afterwards he boldly went in and told the Marwaree that his master wanted it. The Marwaree accordingly gave him the empty tin. Accused immediately went to another Marwaree and sold it to him for a trifle. When the cooly asked for the tin for his master it struck the Marwaree that he had been tricked. His worship sent him to jail for six months with hard labour.

ARRIVAL OF A NATIVE CHIEF.—His Highness Bismilla Khanjee Bahadoor, Nawab of Radhanpur, arrived yesterday morning at the Grant-road railway station, by the ordinary Ahmedabad passenger train, accompanied by 80 followers. The Nawab was received at the station platform by Mr. C. G. W. Macpherson (Under Secretary to Government) and Rao Bahadoor Shunkur Pandoorung Pundit (Oriental translator to Government), who accompanied His Highness to his temporary residence, Prospect House, Altamont-road, Cumballa Hill. A detachment of the Poona House under the command of a native officer acted as an escort. A salute of eleven guns was fired from the Saluting Battery to announce the arrival of His Highness.

CLOSING OF THE DHURUMSEY MILLS.—The Dhurumsey Mill has at last been closed for want of funds. This mill stands third in the world, and is the largest in the whole of India. The cloth it manufactures is considered good; but it seems to have seen the light under an evil star, for all who have ever been connected with it have been ruined. Since the time of Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy it was a white elephant in the hands of the Pandays. The shares, originally worth Rs. 2,000, are now unsaleable at Rs. 150. By the closing of the mills about twelve thousand workmen have been thrown out of employment. We understand that the two chief creditors of the mill, Messers. Goculdas Madhowjee and Kesowjee Jadowjee, have some dispute with the agents, who have no funds in hand for the working of the mills.—*Akhbar-e-Soudagur.*

A SAD CASE.—Sidonia Forde, a German female servant who was brought out from Dresden about three months ago by a Mrs. Baker, was yesterday sent by the order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate to the lunatic asylum at Colaba. It appears that the unfortunate woman had been living with Mrs. Baker at Nasick for the last three months and came down to Bombay with her about a week ago. Mrs. Baker went to Watson's Hotel, but Miss Forde refused to go there and went to the Victoria Hotel. Here it seems that she acted very strangely, and was seen to hire a victoria and drive all day about the town as if in search of some one. It is stated that she had a great attachment to a man at Trieste, and was now under the impression that he was somewhere or other in Bombay. The German Consul was informed of this, and he accordingly took her in charge and sent her on board one of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's boats in the harbour. Here, it seems, Miss Forde grew worse and became at times very violent. The captain of the boat refused to keep her on board, and she was accordingly sent to the hospital. Here she was examined by the Police Surgeon and was pronounced by him a dangerous lunatic. She was then removed to the asylum.

ROBBING THE RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE.—Three more assistant sorters in H. M. service were charged before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday by Superintendent Macdermott with criminal breach of trust of property, consisting of postal bags, balls of hemp, labels, etc. Their names are Devising Mohitpalsing, Ramjee Hurry, and Rutonjee Cawasjee. In all these cases the houses of the accused were searched by the police on receipt of certain information while prosecuting inquiries respecting an extensive robbery of mail letters. In the first case twelve postal bags and two candles were found with the accused, who has been for three years in the service. These bags the accused stated he had taken home with work to finish, and had intended to return them to the office. In the case of Ramjee Hurry, in whose house, were found six postal bags, some labels, two balls of hemp Three of these bags, darkcoloured ones, were found to have no Government mark. The part bearing the mark having been cut out and the leather straps. These contained rice, flour and old rags. In the case of the Parsee sorter one postal bag and eightballs of hemp were found. Indeciding these cases Mr. Cooper accepted the explanations given by all the accused as to their taking their office work home, but had no doubt that the looseners in keeping a check as to the return of the postal bags led No. 2 to use those he took home for his own private proposes. The first and last accused were discharged, but No. 2 was fined Rs. 10.

PUBLIC COMPANIES MEETINGS.

PERSEVERANCE FLOUR MILLS AND IRON FOUNDRY.

THE first annual general meeting of the shareholders of this company was held yesterday at No. 27, Meadow-street, Fort. Dr. Dosabhoy Bezonjee, the chairman of the board of directors, presided. The report stated that the company had made in three months a net profit of Rs. 2,193-8-6, equal to about 18 per cent. per annum. It was registered on the 22nd September and commenced to work from 1st October. The report was adopted; Messrs. Sorabjee Rustomjee Bunshaw and Atmaram Balcrishna were appointed auditors of the accounts at a remuneration of Rs. 50 each; and Dr. Dosabhoy Bezonjee, Messrs. Pestonjee Kavasjee and Dinshaw Nowrojee were re-elected directors.

THE SASSOON AND ALLIANCE SILK MILL COMPANY.

THE second ordinary general meeting of this company was held yesterday at Forbes-street in the afternoon. Mr. S. D. Sassoon presided. The following report was submitted:—

The directors have the pleasure to submit the audited balance-sheet of the company for the period from 1st September, 1883, to 31st December, 1884, together with the following report. It will be observed from the accounts that the company's operations have resulted in a net profit of Rs. 47,927-13-4 which may be considered satisfactory taking into consideration that for more than half the period under review the mill machinery was working only partially owing to the replacement and rearrangement consequent on the amalgamation of the two companies. The directors recommend the amount of profit earned to be divided as follows:—To the credit of mill building account Rs. 4,979-13-5, of machinery account Rs. 6,529-1-3, of insurance fund Rs. 1,000-0-0, of preliminary expenses account Rs. 2,212-10-9; in payment of dividend on 1691 shares at Rs. 17½ per share Rs. 29,592-8 total Rs. 44,314-1-5, leaving Rs. 3,613-11-11 to be carried forward to next year's account. The mill buildings are insured for Rs. 1,45 000, and machinery for Rs. 4,20,000, total Rs. 5,65,000, leaving the stock and stores uninsured.

Resolutions were then passed, adopting the report; declaring a dividend of Rs. 17½ per share; re-electing Messrs. Damoderdas Tapidas and Jehangir Hormusjee; re-appointing Messrs. Sadanand Balchrishna and Merwanjee Framjee as auditors at a remuneration of Rs. 75 each. The meeting concluded with the usual vote of thanks to the chairman.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed." Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemist and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Co. Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

AT the weekly meeting of the Town Council yesterday, there were present:—Sir Frank Souter, chairman, Col. Merewether, Dr. Cook, Dr. Peterson, Captain Morland, Messrs. Geary, R. M. Sayani, Nowrozjee Furdoonjee, M. N. Banajee, R. N. Khote, Dosabhoy Framjee, and Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy.

SET-BACK QUESTIONS.

The following letter from the solicitors to the Municipality was read, on the subject of a set-back which was considered at a previous meeting of the Council:—

Bombay, 11th March, 1885.

To E. C. K. Ollivant, Esq., Municipal Commissioner.

SIR,—With reference to the question on which you have consulted us in connection with the proposed set-back of Currimbhoy Ebrahim's property at Samuel-street, we have the honour to inform you that, assuming the *right* to a set-back to have arisen (and this we gather is not disputed), the Act provides two alternatives which the Town Council can choose between, without any consent on the part of the owner, namely, (1) the enforcement of the set-back by demolition, or (2) the institution of proceedings before a magistrate for recovery of a penalty.

To escape the former alternative, we understand the owner is willing to sell the ground at once if he be allowed to continue to occupy it until the adjoining buildings or one of them be set-back, and, by agreement with him, but not otherwise, this can, we think, be done, the ground being purchased under section 156, and then let to him on the terms of his giving up possession as soon as the contingency arises.

We would suggest a slight verbal amendment of Captain Morland's resolution, and forward herewith a draft.—We have, &c.

CRAWFORD AND BUCKLAND.

The following is the draft proposed by the solicitors to the Corporation:—"That subject as hereinafter provided, the set-back at Nos. 101 and 103, Samuel-street, be enforced, and so much of the building as may be necessary to effect such set-back be demolished. Provided, however, that, in case Mr. Currimbhoy Ebrahim consents at once to sell the ground required, the actual set-back may be deferred until such time as the Town Council, on the representation of the Commissioner, shall deem that it ought to be carried into effect, the ground being in the meanwhile let to Mr. Currimbhoy Ebrahim on a yearly tenancy."

Captain Morland accepted the resolution according to the wording suggested by the solicitors.

Dr. Peterson moved an amendment that in view of the solicitors' opinion, sanction be given to the absolute purchase of the land in question with the view of enforcing the set-back, when necessary.

Mr. Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy seconded the amendment.

After considerable discussion, the amendment was rejected, and Captain Morland's proposition was carried.

Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee, in accordance with a notice given by him asked the Municipal Commissioner why he did not enforce a set-back in the case of a new house now being built in Girgaum Cross-road leading to Girgaum Back-road on the side of Kennedy Bridge, and whether he proposed to widen the narrow portion of the level crossing-road further on, where it joins the Breach Candy-road, and also to widen the new Mathew-road.

It was resolved to refer the matter for report to the Municipal Commissioner, who was unable to give a reply off-hand as he did not know the locality.

A NEW ROAD ACROSS THE OLD RACE-COURSE.

The Council proceeded to examine seriatim the different plots of ground which were still required for the construction of the new road and street across the old Race-course.

The chairman moved that sanction be given to the taking up of plot described as No. 1 on the plan for the Belassis-road.

Dr. Peterson said that Mr. Inverarity, whose opinion had been taken in the matter, had very specially recommended that the sanction of the Corporation, as well as of the Town Council, should be obtained for the purchase of each plot. Now, the Corporation had passed on the 7th April, 1884, the very day on which counsel's opinion was laid on the table, the following resolution: "That the exact line of the proposed new road is hereby defined, and the Commissioner is hereby authorized under sections 136, 137, and 157 of the Municipal Acts, to make the expenditure already sanctioned under section 157 of the Act, and that in carrying out the resolution of May 16, the Commissioner is authorized to purchase with the sanction of the Town Council such additional land on either side of the proposed new road for the purpose of building, resale, and exchange and generally, as to the Commissioner may seem advantageous or convenient." Dr. Peterson contended that this resolution, as well as the one of the 16th May, referred only to two of the plots, which he would describe as A and B, and not to the third plot, which might be called C. The third plot was not required either for the road or for the buildings on either side, and therefore there was no authority on the part of the Town Council to buy it. Dr. Peterson moved an amendment to the effect that the Corporation be recommended to sanction the expenditure of such sum as may be required for the land which it was proposed to acquire under the Land Acquisition Act.

Mr. Nowrozjee seconded the amendment.

Mr. Geary said that there were two or three gentlemen at that board who differed from the views of the majority on the main question, and therefore they had this subject discussed over and over again, till they now had it almost by heart. If, as it was contended, the purchase of every plot of land must first require the sanction of the Corporation, and then come on again before the Town Council for discussion, they would not, perhaps, be able to dispose of the subject during the term of their mortal existence. (A laugh.) The resolution under which they were proceeding expressly stated that the Town Council could buy such land as they might think proper; and the resolution had been passed in full view of the opinion of counsel.

Dr. Cook said the terms of the resolution of the Corporation which was read by Dr. Peterson, should leave no doubt in the mind of any one that by its terms the Corporation had delegated to the Town Council the right of purchasing such land as they might deem proper.

The Municipal Commissioner said the Corporation had adopted their resolution with counsel's opinion before them. The Corporation did not give its sanction to any particular plots of ground, but had authorized the Commissioner to acquire such plots as he might think desirable, subject to the sanction of the Town Council.

The chairman said the difference between the one side and the other on the subject was virtually this—that while those who were in favour of the proposition moved by himself were of opinion that the Town Council could give its sanction to the purchase of the land, according to the amendment the sanction of the Corporation was said to be necessary.

On a division, the amendment was lost, only the proposer and seconder voting for it; and the chairman's proposition was carried.

The Council then adjourned.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—MARCH 18.

(Before Mr. W. E. HART, Chief Judge.)

THE DISPUTED BREACH OF CONTRACT.

LEOPOLD LOUIS DREYFUS *vs.* S. KIDDLE.

THIS was an action brought by the plaintiff to recover from the defendant the sum of Rs. 1,180-1-5 together with interest thereon at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum from the 31st December last, until payment, as damages sustained by plaintiff owing to an alleged breach of contract to supply rapeseed for shipment.

Mr. Brown of Messrs. Hore, Conroy, and Brown, appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. C. A. Winter for the defendant.

The subject matter of this case has already appeared in these columns.

His honour in delivering judgment, after reviewing the evidence adduced in the case at some length, said he was of opinion, on that evidence, that it is more probable than not that the letter marked F was not written by defendant, or at any rate received by plaintiff, till the expiration of more than an hour from the conclusion of the interview at the godown, and defendant does not seek to prove otherwise than that he communicated to the plaintiff his withdrawal of his proposal to cancel the two contracts of September within the time for which he had stipulated. That being so, his honour held the plaintiff's acceptance of that proposal became absolute at the expiration of that time, and the agent for cancellation was complete so as to bind the defendant. The breach of that agreement was complete on the 18th November, when defendant wrote his letter marked J, distinctly repudiating it. The plaintiff clearly is entitled only to damages increased by the market price on that day, and cannot be allowed to swell his damages by holding the goods, as he has done for more than a month in a falling market. From Bergl's own evidence it appears that the market price on the 18th November was about Rs. 5-12 per cwt. That is to say, had plaintiff sold this seed on account of defendant on the 18th November, as he should have done, it would have realized Rs. 11,354-13 against the Rs. 11,741-4 paid on account of it in respect of drafts and railway freight. This leaves a deficit of Rs. 286-7 only, for which amount, together with clients' costs thereon, the plaintiff will have judgement, but without professional cost, as he has greatly overestimated the damages he claims, and does not succeed in the construction which it is now sought to put on the agent of cancellation, viz., that it was absolute and binding before the end of the interview at plaintiff's godown on the 17th November.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

IT is natural that the appointment of Mr. Lee-Warner to act as Director of Public Instruction in place of Mr. Chatfield, on leave, will disappoint, and even discourage, the high officials of the Educational Department. It is objectionable to pitch-fork a Civilian into a lucrative post to which Educational officers are legitimately looking forward.—*Jam-i-Jamshed.*

THE SAKERBAI HOSPITAL.

FROM the several daily anxious inquiries as regards the time of the opening of the Sakerbai Dinsha Petit Hospital for Animals, we have strong reason to believe that this hospital will be very successful in point of attendance of scholars. There are no symptoms of its being opened in the beginning of April according to Government Resolution, because the Public Works Department, as directed by the Resolution, have not taken in hand the work of effecting in the Parel building certain changes necessary to the requirements of a college. The resolution of the committee not to use the hospital pending the opening of the college is a just one, inasmuch as the college professors are also to look after the hospital. No further delay, we hope, will now be caused by the P. W. Department.—*Ibid.*

DIVINE SERVICES.

ST. NICOLAS'S CHURCH, PRINCE'S DOCK.

6-30 p.m.—The Consecration Service will be held. Preacher, the Lord Bishop of Bombay.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

THURSDAY, March 19.

p.m.—Special Lenten Service, and sermon by the A. G. Lewis, B.D.

CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOLS PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

AT the Town Hall on Tuesday afternoon His Excellency Sir James Fergusson presided at the annual meeting and distribution of prizes to the boys and girls of the Cathedral High Schools. There was a large assembly to witness the proceedings, for whilst half the room was occupied by the pupils of the schools, the remainder of the space was crowded by their friends and the subscribers to the institution. At the gathering there were present—the Bishop of Bombay, the Hon. J. B. Peile, the Hon. M. Melvill, Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Mr. Justice Birdwood, Acting Archdeacon Sharpin, Rev. Dr. Evans, Major Wyer, Captain R. S. Brown, Captain Roughton, and the Rev. A. Goldwyer Lewis (honorary secretary to the schools). At the foot of the steps the Governor was received by a guard of honour furnished by the Cadet Corps.

The Rev. A. Goldwyer Lewis first read the following report:—The governing body of the Cathedral High Schools have much pleasure in presenting their annual report to the friends of the schools, and to the public in general. Gauged by the result of the Matriculation Examination, the Government Educational Inspector's report, and that of the examiners in Holy Scripture, the schools appear to have made highly satisfactory educational progress during the period under review, while the number of names on the rolls, in spite of larger unavoidable losses, owing chiefly to change of residence on the part of parents, shows that the confidence of parents and guardians is steadily maintained. There is a most gratifying increase in the amount of school fees, Rs. 10,711-6-0 against Rs. 7,581 in 1883. A balance sheet of the accounts of the building fund prepared by Mr. F. Yorke Smith, the honorary treasurer of that fund, and most kindly audited by Mr. T. F. Punnett, together with a list of subscriptions and donations will be found in one of the appendices. This fund must be largely increased by 1887 in order to meet the very liberal grant made by Government towards the amount which is required to finish the school-buildings. A still larger sum will be required for building the girls' school, for which an excellent site has been given by Government. The first floor of the east wing of the boys' school is to be built at once, the necessary funds having been provided. The health of the pupils in both schools has been, on the whole, excellent, but a proper play-ground, gymnasium fives courts are urgently needed for the boys. It is with extreme regret that the governing body report a notification from Government, negativing their earnest request for a piece of ground to be used as a play-ground for the proposed new girls' school. They are strongly of opinion that a girls' school in which there are boarders requires sufficient recreation-grounds within the school precincts. The number of names on the books of the boys' school is 148, and the average monthly attendance for the twelve months under report is 140·3. Of the boys who have left the school during the year, nine have matriculated, ten obtained employment, one in a merchant's office, one studying for holy orders, one joined the La Martiniere College, Lucknow, with a view to entering the Thomason Engineering College at Roorki, one studying law in a solicitor's office, one is about to enter the Grant Medical College, one is an inspector in the Commissariat Department. The number of boarders is thirty, and no more can be accommodated; it is, therefore, of the highest importance that the east wing should be completed with as little delay as possible. All friends of the school are earnestly requested to make every effort to raise the sum required to meet the Government grant which has been sanctioned, and which must be met, or be allowed to lapse, within the next two years, in order that this portion of the school may be built. Nine candidates were presented for matriculation, all of whom passed. With reference to this examination the head-master writes:—"This somewhat unusual result (*i. e.* the passing of all nine) was due in a very great measure to the hard work of the candidates, who cheerfully gave up their early mornings and Saturdays to attend school. Ten candidates should have been presented, but one of them, a Cotton scholar, who would probably have passed with credit, was obliged to withdraw on account of continued ill-health. In connection with this examination it may be mentioned that three of the boys were under fifteen, being probably the youngest who passed the examination." The weekly examinations have been regularly carried on throughout the year with much benefit, in the head-master's opinion, to the school. No examination was held during the past year by the Government Educational Inspector; but the school was inspected by him in December last and considered to be in satisfactory condition, the grant for the previous year being renewed. The preliminary examination was held in September, 1884. There were twelve candidates for this examination, of whom it was decided to present ten at the next Matriculation Examination. The Cotton scholarships examination was undertaken by Professor Hathornthwaite in Mathematics and English, and by the honorary secretary in Latin, History, and Geography. The Cotton scholarship is awarded to A. J. DaGama. The rules regulating the award of these scholarships will be found in an appendix. The report of the Rev. Dr. Evans, Diocesan Inspector of Religious Teaching, will be found in an appendix. It is on the whole satisfactory. The instruction in this department has been carried on throughout the year by the Cathedral chaplains, assisted by the school staff. Since the publication of the last report there have been several changes in the staff of teachers. The Rev. R. W. Evans, D.D., after some years of painstaking and successful work, resigned the appointment of head-master in June, 1884, and was succeeded by Mr. T. A. Savage, whose work so far holds out high hopes of great results. The other teachers are Mr. G. Levett-Yeats, second master, Mr. P. F. Gallagher, Mr. E. Thomas, who has been many years a master in the school doing his work patiently and honestly; Mrs. Duke, whose work as head teacher in the Lower School deserves very high praise; Miss Crawford, Miss O'Brien. The music and drawing classes, which average about sixteen, continue under the able management of Herr Schmuck and Mr. E. Thomas, while Signor Pedraza teaches French. As regards the discipline of the school and the conduct of the boys, the head-master writes as follows:—"The conduct of the boys has been on the whole good, and there appears to be a hearty and manly tone among them. The masters thank the senior boys for their steadiness and for the moral support they have given their teachers. In the upper school the head-master has had the hearty co-operation of the other teachers. Mr. Levett-Yeats in his anxiety to help on backward boys, and encourage those who had lost time, through illness or other causes, has on many occasions sacrificed his leisure hours in the mornings and evenings. Mr. Gallagher has been most zealous in his work. The fifth standard, under Mr. Thomas, compares favourably with any other in the school in point of discipline and order, though the boys in it are of that age when they are particularly restless and wanting in steadiness." It is gratifying to be able to report that the Cadet Volunteer Corps appears to be highly popular with the boys, nearly one-third of the whole school being in the ranks, that is to say almost every boy who is capable of bearing arms. The whole school is drilled for about half-an-hour at a time twice a week, and the cadets in addition to this are drilled by the Volunteer Corps drill-serjeant. In the competition for Major Wyer's prizes the Cathedral High School company particularly distinguished itself, all the prizes except one being carried off by the boys in this company, H. Carter of the fifth standard making a score equal to that of the winner of the first prize but being beaten on firing the tie. A fife and drum band has been organized, chiefly through the kindness of Major Wyer, and will shortly be sufficiently trained to perform on parade. Attention has already been directed to the need of a proper play-ground, but in spite of difficulties arising from this want the cricket and foot-ball seasons were fairly successful. The governing body are most anxious for the establishment of a good school library. Much cheap and dangerous literature finds its way into the boys' hands; a good library of boys' books of a healthy tone would go far towards improving the taste of the boys in this respect. The governing body venture to suggest to parents that great care should be taken at home that their children are not injured by indulging in the perusal of unhealthy literature. Any efforts made by the school authorities in this direction must be of little use unless backed by home training and example. During the past year the management of the girls' school has been, as it was last year, under the management of the All Saints' Sisters with the happiest results. The number of names on the books is 110, of whom 10 are boarders, against a total on the books in 1884, of 85. Every effort must now be made to provide suitable accommodation for the mistresses and pupils of this school. An excellent site for the erection of a school-house has been granted by Government, and the plans are awaiting the approval of the governing body. When the school-house is built there will be a monthly saving of two hundred rupees to the general funds, that being the monthly rent paid for the house now in use. Sister Mary Dorothea, who is in charge of the school, has unfortunately been obliged to go away for a short change, having broken down under the heavy work which she has been performing most admirably. It is earnestly hoped that she may shortly return with renewed health and vigour to the duties from which she can with difficulty be spared. A good library is being formed in the school under the superintendence of the Sisters, and it is most pleasing to be able to announce that the girls are deeply interested in its formation, and are themselves collecting money for the purpose of stocking it. The examination in religious subjects was conducted by the Revd. E. Beale, and his report will be found in an appendix. In the governing body there have been many changes during the past year. This report cannot be concluded without the governing body recording their deep sense of the many kindnesses shown to these schools by His Excellency Sir James Fergusson. The Rev F. L. Sharpin, acting Archdeacon, having removed from the Cathedral district to Malabar Hill, has resigned the post of honorary secretary and the Revd. A. Goldwyer Lewis, acting senior presidency chaplain, has been elected in his place. It is, however, a satisfaction to know that Mr. Sharpin's interest in the schools continues unabated and that in their management the governing body may still rely upon the help which his long experience of, and intimate acquaintance with, the requirements of the work enable him to afford them.

A highly interesting programme was performed by the pupils of the schools. Opening with a trio at the pianoforte by H. Bourne, T. Thorburn, and F. Nissen, the boys proceeded next to the dialogue between Sir Anthony Absolute (A. Toulmin) and Captain Absolute (H. Bourne) from the "Rivals." F. Nissen then very creditably gave the pianoforte solo "Little Nell," and Cecil Flower declaimed the "Apology for the fig." The grave scene from "Hamlet" was rendered with Ernest Flower as Hamlet, F. Legget as Horatio, and A. Pinsent as the Grave Digger. Some of the boys displayed considerable elocutionary ability. Toulmin infused a deal of fire into his part, and the spectators trembled at times for the consequences of his passion, his utterances being emphasised by the most threatening exhibition of a formidable walking-stick. The girls' school contributed a solo (Waltz Caprice) by Miss Elsie Parker, and the duet "Polonaise" by Miss Robb and Miss Fido. The song "Hands all Round," exceedingly well rendered by the boys, terminated this portion of the proceedings.

His Excellency, having distributed the prizes, said:—Gentlemen of the Council, my lord, ladies, and gentlemen,—I confess to have had a feeling, as I came among you this evening, that after the many times I have had to address similar meetings and to compliment the managers of the schools on their yearly account, I could find nothing to say to you to-day, or if I should say anything it would seem like an unmeaning repetition or *rechauffé* of what I have said before, and I daresay you expected something of the kind yourselves. Nor can I

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indeed say anything new to you, and yet there are features in the report we have had read, and in the sight before us, which I think would make anyone say a few words heartily. You know that these schools are founded on very high principles, and that they aim at very high standards. You know that they have had to struggle with very considerable difficulties. Placed in the most prominent situation in Bombay, dependent in a great measure upon the liberality of their friends and the public, they have had great difficulties in raising the necessary funds to meet the grants which Government have been able to make to them. And yet you see that so far they have surmounted all their obstacles, that they are increasing in usefulness, and I venture to say that this year they present manifest marks of steady improvement. The appearance of the pupils has struck me in successive years as very good. I have always thought that you could judge very much of the style and system of schools by the look of the children, and that when they come up frankly and fairly, can look you straight in the face, there is a good tone in the management of those schools. (Hear, hear.) I will just touch upon the few features in the report which, plainly as they speak for themselves, are yet suggestive. In the first place, the new head-master has personally exerted himself to collect the fees. Now, I think that is very honourable of him, because, charged with many and increasing duties, he may well say that it was not for him to look after the money. However, he has felt it due to those who placed him where he is, and to the public who are often asked to contribute, that the school should not make bad debts. In this country, where, perhaps as much as in any other, we are too apt to put off till to-morrow the disagreeable duty that ought to be performed to-day, we are very apt to make bad debts. This year he has exerted himself to get the fees paid up, and if there are still debts I am afraid they must belong to things of the past that must be written off. We still have before us further exertions in respect of the building fund. I have had to make appeals to the public for many institutions, and some of those appeals, I must say, have been met with a liberality that has surprised myself, because, unused as I am to preaching charity sermons, I yet have had much reason to be proud of the response that has been made when I have addressed an appeal to my audience. In this very room, not very long ago, I challenged the audience to make up the deficiency of certain accounts before they left, and they treated me so well that they actually doubled the sum which was required. And therefore, although the times are bad, and although you have been called upon several times before on behalf of the building fund of these schools, and have many calls upon you on all sides—calls which you cannot ignore—I feel sure the sum wanted to meet the Government grant for the extension of the east wing will not be denied. It will require steady exertion on the part of those interested in these schools to constitute themselves each and all collectors on its behalf to make sure that the funds are forthcoming within the given time. It must be "a pull together." (Hear, hear.) Now, these schools have great advantages in their friends. It is not only the Lord Bishop and the chaplains who always take an interest in these schools and extend to them their special patronage, but there are good friends whose exertions are not limited to these schools, to whom on that account we ought to be especially grateful. Thus our friends, Mr. Punnett and Mr. Yorke Smith, give their kindly services to them, and how much is owing to such disinterested and generous services. (Applause.) You know very well how very much better it is that boys should be boarded in the schools which they attend. In many cases they are better in their parents' houses, and some parents could not afford to send them to a boarding school; but it would be a great pity if boarders should be refused at the Cathedral High School by reason of the insufficiency of accommodation. It is only by building the east wing that a sufficient number can be taken in, and it is for that reason, besides for meeting the Government grant, that I have ventured to press upon you the importance of making a fresh effort on behalf of the building fund. Now, there is something always to be done by the scholars on behalf of the funds and prosperity of the school, besides that which can be done by parents and teachers. I think it is honourable indeed to the young gentlemen who went up for matriculation that they worked so hard that every one of them succeeded—(cheers)—and ten out of twelve at the preliminary examination. My young friends, we are doing a great deal for you. You see how many come here to this exhibition, and how many exertions are made in your behalf. If you will only take full benefit of the instruction given you, and when the examination day comes do credit to the schools, you will have more than repaid all the exertions that have been made. So you can serve yourselves all through your lives and repay your friends by continued exertion in your lessons. (Cheers from the pupils.) Ladies and gentlemen, I could not omit to say something about the present staff of the Cathedral High Schools. I am sure all of us regret that the Rev. Dr. Evans was obliged to resign the charge which he had filled with so much zeal and success—(cheers)—but the Committee have been very happy in his successor. I had the pleasure of giving away the prizes at Kurrachee last November in Mr. Savage's former school, and I was sure from the good state of that school and the evident marks of good management that were present there, that he would succeed in the Cathedral High Schools in Bombay. Therefore I am not surprised that to-day the Committee have been able to report so favourably about him. Here I beg leave to say something of what I have remarked of Mr. Savage, because I remarked it in Kurrachee, that he is not content to take credit to himself, but he likes to divide the credit among his assistants and with his scholars. I have always remarked that a man is well served when he appreciates his helpers and fellow-workers, and I am quite sure that is characteristic with him, and it will contribute largely to his success. (Cheers.) And, ladies and gentlemen, let me congratulate you who have the inestimable benefit of the kind services of the sisters of the All Saints' Mission. (Hear, hear.) What can we say to express our gratitude and appreciation of the self-denying and devoted services of those ladies? I confess that it fills me with admiration to think of the self-denying work those ladies are doing. Everywhere that their work is bestowed one sees the results at the very surface, and I am sure the ladies who have daughters at this school must feel not only great satisfaction, but full confidence in the results of their kindly care and of the teaching that springs from their devotion. (Cheers.) And now, I am sure, my honourable and gallant friend, Mr. Justice Bayley, would not be content if I did not compliment the schools on their cadet corps. (Hear, hear.) I see that he looks forward to future food for powder out of the excellent material that is in the corps—that he looks forward to filling the upper ranks of his corps from some of you. It is a fine healthy exercise, it makes boys manly to get the drill, and it is an excellent recreation. I think it is a very good thing, indeed, to hear that such a large proportion of the upper boys have joined this honourable corps. (Cheers.) I very much regret that I had not before heard, or that I had not remembered, the need of the school library. There is nothing so advantageous as a well-chosen school library. I am quite sure that under the auspices of the head-master the library will be judiciously chosen, because I never saw prizes so well-selected and so attractive as those I have had the pleasure of giving away to-day. I do not think there is a book that I have had the pleasure of placing in the hands of the prize-takers that will not be delightful to the recipient. I have had to give away books that I know I should put in the upper shelves of my library and never look at again, but these books are thoroughly well chosen. Well, I say, I am sorry I did not know of this want before, because I should have liked to leave some of my books behind me. All I know now is that when I get to England I shall try to send a consignment to the foundation of this library, and I think that if many of our friends look through their shelves and see what they can spare perhaps they will be able to make a considerable contribution. (Cheers.) I am not going to afflict you any more. (Laughter.) I have had to make too many speeches, and sometimes I do not know when to stop. These school meetings have been in some degree a tax upon my time, but really it has given me much pleasure to meet my friends. It is most delightful to see what good schools we have in Bombay. They were good when I came there has been great progress made in five years, and I have no doubt this Presidency will maintain its reputation, and that the schools will be increased and developed in the full measure that the increasing population and intelligence demands. I wish you all, boys and girls, a happy future; I wish this school continued prosperity. I know that I need not commend it to my successor, who will not fail to take interest in it, but for this last time that I come among you I can only wish it a hearty farewell. (Loud cheers.)

The Bishop, in moving a vote of thanks to His Excellency for presiding on the occasion, said that an institution like the Cathedral High Schools sought many things of the Government of Bombay; and he had never gone to His Excellency without getting more than he expected. They had just learnt from the report that this was a school at least which was not obliged to ask for anything of those entrusted with the administration of the Presidency, beyond that kinder consideration should be extended to its work, as well as those which it had enabled to honestly earn for itself. At present they were paying Rs. 200 a month as rent for the Girls' School. They had got from Government a site for erecting a new building for the girls' school, but they had not the funds; and an appeal was very shortly to be made for the money. His lordship said he was simply preparing those present for that appeal. In conclusion, he said he had no doubt that the vote of thanks proposed to His Excellency would be carried with acclamation. (Applause.)

The meeting then separated.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.—March 18.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley.)

RE WILLOUGHBY LE GEYT.

On the application of Mr. Mankar, an extension of the interim order for two months was granted to the insolvent.

RE NUSSERWANJEE PESTONJEE WADIA.

Mr. Mankar moved for leave to enable the insolvent to file a fresh petition.

The application was granted.

RE HIRALAL GODHRAM.

Mr. Mankar applied, on behalf of the insolvent, for an interim order.

His lordship granted the application.

RE NOWROJEE NUSSERWANJEE SOORTI.

The insovent appeared in person to obtain his discharge.

His lordship.—You say you are a clerk getting Rs. 10 per month?

The insolvent.—Yes.

His lordship.—And yet you run up debts to the extent of Rs. 5,000?

The insolvent replied that he was only a surety for another person, who was dead; and that the sums actually borrowed were much less than the figures put down in the promissory notes.

His lordship observed that the insolvent had failed to state in his schedule that he had stood surety for another person, and adjourned the discharge for six months without protection.

MAHOMED CASSUM SHEIK.

The insolvent appeared to obtain his discharge.

His lordship said the insolvent had put down his debts at Rs. 10,222, and the assets at Rs. 100, and that he professed to have lost by death 15 bullocks in 1881 and 31 bullocks in 1883.

The insolvent said that there being no work here for his bullocks he had sent them to Panwell, where they died one after another, as they could not get sufficient food.

His lordship allowed the insolvent's discharge.

RE PESTONJEE FRAMJEE MADON AND CURSETJEE FRAMJEE MADON.

His lordship, addressing the insolvents, who had appeared to obtain their discharge, said that the first insolvent described himself as an actor on Rs. 100 a month, and the second insolvent as the manager of the Original Victoria Dramatic Company on a salary of Rs. 60 per month. They credited themselves with their salaries, as well as a share of the profits. There was a loss of Rs. 10,291 mentioned in the schedule which was not satisfactorily accounted for. His lordship inquired whether the insolvents had any books or papers of accounts.

The insolvents replied that their partners refused to give them the books and papers, but had only supplied them with a memorandum from which they had made up their accounts. The memorandum was not deposited with the Official Assignee.

His lordship postponed the insolvents' discharge for a fortnight, in the meantime ordering them to deposit the memorandum in the Official Assignee's office.

RE THOMAS BANDEL.

The insolvent appeared to obtain his discharge.

Mr. Jardine appeared for Messrs. Cutler, Palmer, and Company, and said that his clients had withdrawn their opposition to the insolvent's discharge owing to the intervention of his friends and the insolvent's bad health. Counsel applied that on the declaration of a dividend the Official Assignee should pay these creditors the cost of the proceedings which had been taken.

The insolvent consenting to this arrangement, he was allowed his discharge.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents obtained their discharge during the day:—Pestonjee Cursetjee Petivala, Rs. 2,550; Purusram Motiram, *alias* Balaram, Rs. 1,143; Joosub Abdool Khatri and Sumar Sale Mahomed Khatri, Rs. 390; Adamjee Cureemjee and another, Rs. 528; Jaganath Pilajee Pachkulsi and another, Rs. 902; Richard Rogers, Rs. 537; Chota Mya bin Mathu Mya and two others, Rs. 554; Hormusjee Framjee Daroovalla, Rs. 871; Pandurung Gopal Kuhaunker, Rs. 1,380; Sheik Hussan Wulud Sheik Bulam; Sheik Bunnu Sheik Shahbudin and two others, Rs. 2,214; Joseph Francis Sleeman; and Dadabhai Cowasjee Dubash.

N.-W. PROVINCES, PUNJAB, AND OUDH.

A Hint to the "Pioneer".—It is becoming very much the fashion with an oracle published at an up-country station, which used formerly to enjoy a large share of official information, to make up for the present lack of injudicious patronage of the kind by putting on a knowing air and pretending to a great deal when it really evidently knows nothing. This sort of we-could-an'-we-would-but-we-won't pretence is very amusing. In two different paragraphs in a recent issue, the public are treated to this kind of thing. In the first instance, it is gravely stated that "there are obvious reasons why the persons who are best informed on the subject should be chary of allowing too much to be known;" and in the second that "more"—that is, more than nothing—"in the present juncture it would be inexpedient to state." The readers of this extraordinarily well-informed but reticent journal, we are sure, must be very much impressed, if they are not greatly edified.—*Indian Daily News.*

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ESTABLISHED 1796.
GIRGAUM COACH WORKS,
179, BREACH CANDY ROAD,
BOMBAY.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attentions. Horse broken to single and double harness, in the yards single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.] The Horse Shoeing Forge in under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

A GENTLEMAN with several years' Indian journalistic experience is open to an engagement, either to undertake the entire conduct of any journal or as Joint, Assistant, or Sub-editor.

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Loose Blasting Powder in kegs of 25 lbs. per keg.			
Do.	F	do.	do.
Do.	F F	do.	do.
Do.	F F F	do.	do.
Do.	F O	do.	do.
lb. tins		cases of 25 lbs.	per doz. bl.
Do.	F F	do.	do.
Do.	F F F	do.	do.
lb. tins	F	do.	do.
Do.	F F	do.	do.
Do.	F F F	do.	do.
Do.	A W 1 American	do.	do.
Do.	U S Rifle	do.	do.
Do.	No. 6 Canniste	do.	per case.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co.,
Apollo-street, May 12, 1881. Agents.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY,
(SOCIETE L'ECLAIRAGE ELECTRIQUE, PARIS.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, FCS. 6,500,000.
OUR PRICES DEFY ALL COMPETITION!
HIGHEST REWARDS AT ALL THE EXHIBITIONS
OUR GRAMME MACHINES have shown the BEST results at all Government Trials, at Woolwich, &c.

ELECTRIC MACHINES for 10 Incandescent Lamps..				Rs. 350
Do.	40	do.	...	,, 750
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PATENT WICK CARBONS give a steadier light than any other Carbons.
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VARIOUS JAPANESE and CHINESE CURIOSITIES, viz., Real Satsuma and Porcelain Vases, Jars, Tea sets in different patterns and sizes, gold and silk embroidered folding and Wall Screens, Cushion Covers, Panels Umbrellas, Parasols, Paper and Cotton Folding Screens and Wall Scrolls, Wall Papers, Wall Brackets with and without Bronze Figures, Bronze and Copper inlaid ware, etc, etc, etc.

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Full Directions accompany each bottle.
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,, ,, 40 ,, ..	3 7 6	3 11 8	

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Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns." Quick relief, complete permanent cure. Corns, warts, bunions.
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NOVELTIES IN EACH ITEM ABOVE JUST TO HAND.

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THE SCOURGE OF THE UNIVERSE!!

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SUCCESSFULLY TREATED BY THE USE OF
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Now that the frightful ravages of cholera is the subject of controversy among our eminent Medical and Sanitary authorities, it behoves us to look to ourselves, and to seek the knowledge of a faithful reliable medicine, which, while being thoroughly efficacious, will also come within the reach of the means of everyone.

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Have obtained a reputation which, if it was more generally known, would prove an eminent blessing to thousands of sufferers. The present holder has obtained the sole proprietary right from Mr. Cotter, and the cause of humanity demands, undeniably, that the public should be made fully cognizant of a remedy so easy of access.

COTTER'S CHOLERA PILLS

Surpass any other medicine in the world for efficacy of properties, and several have derived great material benefit from a medicine which has only to be tried to recommend itself, even to sceptics in matters medicinal. In every fact, Cotter's Pills are miraculous in their effects, and will eventually prove their many advantages in the face of any other choleraic preventive.

Note the price for a certain cure or the Scourge of the Universe. } ☞ RS. 2. ☜ { Note the price for a certain cure for the Scourge of the Universe.

The Proprietor strongly recommends strict attention to the directions which accompany each bottle, and NO Water, Wine, Spirits, or Liquid of any kind whatever, should be given, except the fusio prescribed.

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The experience of nearly thirty years proves that

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is, par excellence, the best suited for the climate of India.

WE GUARANTEE EACH PIANO. { "This piano was awarded a first-class certificate and medal of the Calcutta Exhibition." } WE GUARANTEE EACH PIANO.

S. ROSE & Co., have supplied many hundreds of their noted Sympathetic Grand Square Pianofortes to residents in all parts of India. No one instance has occurred of a "Sympathetic" having given way; of course the action and mechanism will wear; but S. ROSE & Co., have seen "Sympathetics" which, after twenty years' use, have, after the entire action has been renewed, been as rich and beautiful in tone as when quite new.

All parts of the instrument have been studiously cared for in the manufacture; the external case being of solid mahogany, with ornamental fret work at the openings. In regard to tone and touch it is a first-rate instrument.

The term "Sympathetic" was first used to designate the character of tone. The term has been made use of by others without scruple, and many purchasers have paid for "Sympathetics" of a most doubtful quality, and which are not entitled to the name; but are merely inferior imitations.

Cash price, in solid Mahogany Case	Rs 850
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CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of the Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c., for a lump sum, or on commission. Special Financial facilities afforded to approved parties.

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Manufacturers of all kinds of cast and wrought iron work of the heaviest description Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Gates and Railings, Road Rollers kept in stock. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

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SILVER AND GOLD JEWELLERY.
Badminton, Croquet and Lawn-Tennis sets, in cases complete.
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TOYS! TOYS! TOYS!
In every variety. Large Stock for Selection.
Electro and Silver-Plated Ware,
In the Latest Styles and well suited for Presentation.
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FOR Rs. 200 NET CASH
they will send
Free by post, to any part of India, carefully packed,

A FIRST-RATE KEYLESS LEVER HUNTING WATCH in HEAVY 18-CARAT GOLD engine turned or plain case, with full jewelled movement, finest lever escapement, brequet hair spring and chronometer balance wheel, in polished walnut case, with spare glass and mainspring and a three years' stamped guarantee.

Or in stout crystal fronted 18-CARAT GOLD case at Rs. 170, net cash.

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ROOMS AVAILABLE in the above, the oldest established Hotel on the Nilgiri Hills, Table d' Hote or Private Table. The Reading Room and Library on the premises. Also a fine Billiard and Card Room. Coonoor has the finest climate in India and people should not fail to spend a few months there. Terms may be had from the undersigned.

CHAS. GRAY,
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AND
PINTO'S HOTEL.
TO WHICH EIGHT BUNGALOWS ARE ATTACHED
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THE best known, and affording most comfortable accommodation to Visitiors and Families, occupy Central Position, and are nearest to the several points—Gymkhana, Church, and other Public Offices. PARBUL HOUSE is to let. Rent Rs. 500 for hot season.

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SMALL PROFIT, AND QUICK RETURNS.

JUST RECEIVED, a SELECT LOT of the above well-known Plantation TEAS. (To avoid being adulterated, these Teas are packed at the Garden in one lb. Packets.) A new Select Mixture is now added to the above kinds, which we specially recommend. BREAKFAST MIXTURE 12 as. a lb. Broken Tea at 6 as. per lb. Samples on application.

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THE undersigned, in addition to the ordinary manner of effecting Home Remittances by Drafts, also telegraph payments at current rates of Exchange, to be made at once in any part of the United Kingdom and other countries.

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TOILET POWDER, QUININE HAIR
LOTION, WHITE ROSE, TOILET VINEGAR, ORIENTAL TOOTH PASTE,
Sold everywhere.
THREE GOLD MEDALS—PARIS, 1878,
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Observe Trade Mark.
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BHOWNAGAR GONDAL RAILWAY.
NOTICE.
ALTERATION IN TIMING OF TRAINS.

THE public is hereby informed that on and from the 1st March, 1885, PASSENGER TRAINS WILL RUN to the time given below:—

MAIN LINE.

	Mail		Mixed
	A.M.		A.M.
Departure from Bhownagar	7-20	....	10-45.
			P.M.
Departure Dhola..............	9- 8	....	1-13
	P.M.		
Arrival Wadhwan Junction	12-50	....	6- 4.
	Mail		Mixed.
	P.M.		A.M.
Departure from Wadhwan Junc-.....	2- 0	....	7-10.
			P.M.
Departure Dhola..............	5-52	....	12-12.
Arrival Bhownagar	7-30	....	2-27.

BRANCH LINE.

Departure Dhori	10-52 A.M.
Arrival Dhola	4-53 P.M.
Departure Dhola	1-35 ,,
Arrival Dhoraji	7-35 ,,

The charge for 3rd class passengers by the mail trains between Bhownagar and Wadhwan junction will be 3 pies per mile.

The mail trains will not stop at the following stations:—

Vartej.
Sanoshra.
Ujalvav.
Ningala.
Kundli.

CHAS. CARROLL,
Traffic Superintendent.
Traffic Superintendent's Office, Ghadechi, 14 February 1885.

DR. DE ROOS'
CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ OR
VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.

THE alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the Inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients, testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from langour and relaxation, as also all persons going to the East or West Indies, should provide themselves with this important article of health. Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion, renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and, in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Guttæ Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable; giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 33s. per bottle. The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURES, &c.
DR. DE ROOS'
COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder, and diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs generally.

These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands are annually restored to health, and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction, as no one need suffer these excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific; whilst for weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 33s.

THE MOST WONDERFUL PILLS IN THE WORLD.
DR. DE ROOS'
PILULÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE
LIFE PILLS

which speedily, and almost magically, remove pain and disease of whatever nature, restore cheerfulness to the spirits, vigour to the body, and strengthen all the organs on which health and life depend: they do not contain a particle of mercury, but are purely vegetable; and for all affections of the liver, flatulency, bile, sick headache, dizziness, loss of appetite, lowness of spirits, the sensations of fulness at the pit of the stomach, pains between the shoulders, and the distress arising from indigestion and general debility they will be found of unexampled efficacy. They act mildly on the bowels without pain or griping, impart strength to the stomach, promote a healthy action of the liver, clear the skin, remove sallowness and pimples, purify the blood, brace the nerves, and marvellously invigorate the whole system. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 33s. per box.

Every package of Dr. De Roos' preparations bears the British Government Stamp with the words—"WALTER DE ROOS, London," in White Letters on a Red Ground, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners, without which none can possibly be genuine. DR. DE ROOS' world-famed Medicines may be obtained of Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona; B. S. MADON & Co., Bombay; B. PHILLIPS & Co., Bombay & Poona; H. A. GEYER & Co., Bombay; BARRIE & Co., Madras; WEST & Co., Madras; WEST, Brigade Road, Bangalore; LYELL, Allahabad; B. G. MATHOOR, Medical Agency, Pepulmundee, Agra; DOOLY SING and LALL SING, Delhi and Ajmere; BATHGATE & Co., Calcutta; SMITH, STANISTREET & Co., Calcutta; PEAKE, ALLEN and Co., Lucknow; BALL, HOBSON & Co., Umballa; MAITLAND & Co., and HUDSON & Co., Colombo; and all the principal Merchants in India.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The public are respectfully informed that DR. DE ROOS' Pills are not sold in *loose* quantities, but only in packages, at the aforementioned prices. Intending purchasers are specially cautioned not to be deluded into buying *so-called* "Guttæ Vitæ" or "Renal Pills," but in every case specially to ask for (and accept no other but) DR. DE ROOS' "Guttæ Vitæ" or DR. DE ROOS' "Renal Pills."

IMPORTANT TO YOUNG MEN.—Debilitated and nervous sufferers should read the "Medical Adviser," by DR. DE ROOS, on secret abuses, nervous debility, depression of spirit and confirmed melancholy, too frequently traceable to certain pernicious habits acquired in early life. Price one Rupee, of any of the Agents for DR. DE ROOS Medicines.

FLIES AN BUGS,

Beetles, Insects, Roaches, Ants, Rats, Mice, Gophers Chipmunks, cleared out by "Rough on Rats."
Cooper, Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

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ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouse Shops, Dwelling-Houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

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FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...	Rs. 10,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances) CAPITAL..................	,, 9,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL..................	,, 8,000,000
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LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY	,, 5,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY "INSLUIDE," CAPITAL......	,, 2,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL...	,, 3,750,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL..	Rs. 2,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£4,842,054 14s. 3d. STERLING.
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POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1862..................	£300,690
,, 1882..................	£941,2

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POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in Civil employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on adult, and children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £2,878,159

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1867 ....£1,406,581 17 2	1877 ....£[illegible],758,042 19
1872 ....£2,318,21 14 5	1882 ....£4,842,054 14

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents Royal Insurance Company.
6, Hummum-street.

NOTICES.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBT.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET FORT, BOMBAY

ANNOUNCEMENT.

MR. E. M. WALTON wishes to intimate to the Public that he has ADMITTED Mr. HERBERT BROMLEY, Dental Surgeon, (late of London), a PARTNER in his PRACTICE from THIS DATE.

N.B.—Mr. Walton has not left Bombay, or retired from Practice, as currently reported. Future address:—

Messrs. WALTON & BROMLEY,
Dental Surgeons.
Bombay, February 2, 1885.

THE ALBERT EDWARD MILLS CO., Ld.,
BROACH.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SEVENTH HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the registered Office of the Company in Broach on SATURDAY, 28th March, 1885, at 4 p.m., Madras time, for the transaction of the following business:—

1st. To receive the Directors' Report and audited statements of Accounts made up to 31st December, 1884.

2nd. To sanction the declaration of a dividend.

3rd. To elect a Director for the ensuing year in place of the one who retires, but who is eligible for re-election.

4th. To appoint auditors, and to fix their remuneration.

And notice is also hereby given that the Transfer Books will be closed from 20th to 28th March, 1885, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
GREAVES, COTTON & CO.,
Broach, 11th March, 1885. Agents.

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